THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 17. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

It is a part of Good Merchandising

To buy right. It is another feature of bright storekeeping to sell cheap. What's the use of being a merchant if you can't buy and sell better than some others? Some people are in trade just to "make a livin'." We are not! We are after reputation and all round success and these prices will help us to both.

Calais Cord, washable stuff, 10c val....6½
Narcisus Rayee " " 15c "....10
Diana Dimities 8½
Persian Lawns, 15c val.....10
Linen Stripe Batiste, 25c val.....19
Princess Cordellia 15

By Grace of a Shirt Waist

Summer is no longer a terror. By grace of a shirt waist you can dress cool and look pretty.

By grace of a shirt waist you can dress stylishly at a trifling cost.

By grace of the progressive policy of this store you can buy a stylish shirt waist for 50 cents. Every comfort the shirt waist carries is yours at a little cost if you come now.

Shoes are not Always what they seem.

Many people know this "to their sorrow." Some shoes look stylish when new, but soon lose their shape; others are shapely to the end, but a torture as long as they last; still others look well and feel comfortable, but don't wear. We might name any number of equally unsatisfactory shoe combinations which you can avoid by buying here. Our shoes are stylish because they come from the best makers. They fit well because we have a shoeman who knows how to fit shoes. They wear well because the materials are first-class.

Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Cash and One Price.

More Territory for the Town of Pelican.

At the meeting of the county board Tuesday Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, Town 36, Range 8, were detached from the town of Woodboro and attached to the town of Pelican. Most of this land is worthless, there being but one section of it that has anything on it that will bring any revenue to speak of. As a good many homesteaders are living on this land, some improvements will soon be necessary in the way of roads, school houses, etc. The people of Woodboro evidently realized this, and were anxious to get rid of the territory as soon as possible. Of course if Woodboro didn't want the land, the only thing to do was to give it to the town of Pelican. While the member from Woodboro tried to appear indifferent as to what action was taken in the matter, he seemed as pleased as a boy with a new top when he found he had got rid of it.

A New Firm.

A wholesale fruit and commission house will be opened in this city on or about Saturday, June 19. S. Ruby & Co., wholesale commission merchants, of Chicago, have decided to open a branch house here, in the McIndoe and Parker building, corner of Brown and Davenport street. Fresh fruit and vegetables will be shipped in daily and Rhinelander people will be accorded a buying privilege which should be appreciated.

New Stage Line.

S. C. Ketner will run a stage line between this city and Woodboro making regular trips Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. His first trip was made east Tuesday. The fee for the round trip will be 75 cts. The ride over to Woodboro from this city occupies two hours time.

Rhinelander vs. Tomahawk.

A ball game will be played at the fair grounds Sunday afternoon, between a nine from the city of Tomahawk and one from here. Admission free.

Half Rates to Firemen's Tournament at Lake Geneva; June 22-25, via the North-Western Line.

For dates of sale and other information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. jl7

Dress goods sale at Gray's next week.

Program of War Song Concert and Camp Scenes, Opera House, Tuesday Evening, June 22.

Pianists, Misses Jessie Langdon and Mae Stevens. The Mandolin Club will give several of their popular selections.

1. Goddess of Liberty, Miss Lucy Stevens. Solo, Red, White and Blue.
2. Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds. Mr. Ray LaSelle.
3. Glory Hallelujah.....Francis Urban.
4. My Jimmie has been Drafted.
5. Star Spangled Banner....Mrs. Brandon.
6. Recitation, Ode to Our Flag. Miss Jennie Rizzy.
7. Take Your Gun and Go, John. Mrs. Geo. Bishop.
8. The Vacant Chair...Miss Ethel LaSelle.
9. Song of a Thousand Years. Mrs. A. Schiffsmax.
10. Just Before the Battle....Harry Butler. (Camp Scene, Soldier's Chorus.)
11. Just After the Battle.....Mr. Bingham. Battle field, dead and wounded, surgeon and assistants and others caring for the wounded, taking dying messages, etc.
12. Recitation, Search on Battle Field for a Loved One.....Miss Germond.
13. He was Somebody's Pride. Mr. C. M. Chambers.
14. Cemetery Scene; Cover Them Over with Beautiful Flowers....Mesdames Daniels and Van Vorst.

Intermission.

15. Corporal Schnapps, from Yarmanie.
16. The Drill of the Prize Squad. Corp. Geo. Bennett.
17. The Jayhawker's Feast Spoiled.
18. Rescue of "Yanks" from "Rebs"—guarded by a "Johnny"—Solo by Prisoner (S. A. Sheard) Chorus by prisoners, a sharp fight, victors and rescued sing "Yes, We'll Rally 'Round the Flag Boys."
19. The Happy Contraband, by one of them.
20. Grand Chorus, America.
21. Final Tableau.

Tickets 25 cts. All under fifteen years, 15 cts. Reserved seats at Squier's 10 cts extra. Many of the best seats unreserved. Begins at 8 SHARP.

A False Alarm.

The fire department was called out Sunday evening by an alarm from the South Side, occasioned by the smoke and flames from a lot of burning rubbish near the brewery. No damage was done. The boys covered the distance from Hose House No. 1 to the Box Factory hydrant in very short order.

Close Connections With the St. Paul Road.

Parties wishing to go to Merrill and points on the St. Paul road will find it the most convenient way, and also the cheapest, to take the noon train north on the C. & N. W. R. R. to Hazelhurst Junction, where connections are made with the train of the H. & S. E. R. R., which reaches Hazelhurst in ample time to take the regular St. Paul train south at 3:25 p. m.

Summer School.

The North Wisconsin Summer School opens June 21. Classes will be conducted in all the branches required for certificates. A class will be organized for public school pupils who desire to prepare for special examination. All inquires will be answered with pleasure.

C. M. Gleason.

Schutte's Sentence.

The news of this man's sentence was a great surprise to the people of Rhinelander. It was the least of any body's thought that a man could hold up another man with a loaded revolver, rob a store and then shoot the storekeeper and escape with any such sentence as he got. The New North is too friendly to the officers of justice in this county and has too good an opinion of them and of the Judge of this circuit to believe that any improper influences could be brought to bear upon them with any effect. It simply wishes to call attention to this matter for the purpose of impressing the lessons furnished by the fact. It shows, in the first place, that however good the intentions of the officers of justice may be they are sometimes badly misled.

This man Schutte deliberately planned to carry out a robbery that involved the probable murder of his victim. He armed himself with a loaded revolver, went to an office, masked, looked in at the door, and then finding two men instead of one, gave up the job and went down stairs and into a store, and finding only one man there held him up at the point of his pistol and took all the money he could find in the till and safe, and then, still holding up his victim with the revolver, said "Come back to the rear of the store; I'm not through with you yet." He forcing his victim back to the rear of the store, and when he got there fired the pistol squarely at his breast, the ball cutting the skin under his arm instead of going through his body only by reason of the victim suddenly turning his body.

It has been said that he might have shot Mr. Church after this if he had wanted to kill him. But that is not at all certain, for when the pistol was fired Mr. Church was very near the robber and at once grappled with him, and in the struggle the pistol flew out of his hand. He had struck Mr. Church with the gun and then choked him, and got away and ran off.

That a man having done this should get off with so slight a sentence as three years imprisonment is little less than a burlesque on the idea of justice. It is such miscarriages of justice as this that causes people to take the law into their own hands and lynch criminals.

How did it happen? In the first place the taking of the criminal to Wausau, or away from the place where the crime was committed, is largely responsible for this result. The Court was to sit here in a week. Why should the county be put to the additional expense of taking this man to Wausau for the purpose of pleading guilty? The Court could certainly have informed himself better by waiting until he was on the ground where the crime was committed.

This shrewd move was brought about by the influential friends of the criminal, no doubt, and the results proved their shrewdness. This man has very respectable connections, and this fact was presented in its strongest light. He had never robbed anybody before, or, at least, he had never been caught at it before. It is difficult to believe, however, that he had arrived at his bad pre-eminence by a single bound, or that he had not been practicing in this line before. Anyhow, even if he was as "mild mannered a man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship," he seems to have acquired all the viciousness necessary to the character of the worst criminal, in some way. If he did this without any hardening experience, this fact only serves to show the natural depravity of the man. The oft repeated and much abused plea of drunkenness was made in his behalf, we are told. It is said he was very violent when drunk. When it appears that a man takes a drink or two to get his courage up to the sticking point in order to commit such a crime as this, which he had planned out before and then goes on and carries out the plan thus deliberately formed, as in this case, it is an insult to the intelligence of a judge or jury to make this plea for him, and ought to aggravate instead of mitigating his guilt. However Schutte happened to get off with so light a sentence, the result is to encourage criminals and to disgust good citizens.

James S. Alban Dead.

Jas. S. Alban died at Wausau last Friday, of consumption, from which disease he had been a sufferer for several years. Mr. Alban is well known to the people of this city, having at one time edited the Rhinelander Herald. He was smart and brainy to a marked degree and during his stay here made many friends. The funeral took place at Wausau Sunday and was attended by a large number. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Alban and B. R. Lewis attended from here. The Floral decorations were profuse and beautiful. Several handsome designs were presented by the printers of Wausau.

Social.

Attend the Catholic Ladies' Social at the Foresters' hall tonight.

A Good Thing.

The entertainment given by the Alba Heywood Company, on the evening of the 15th, deserves something more than the ordinary perfunctory show notice. Mr. Heywood has few rivals as an impersonator. His make up is well nigh faultless, and whether he appears as an old farmer in the James Whitcomb Riley selections, and tells these quaintly funny stories, or takes the character of a silly old maid, the spectator will never find a moment when the illusion is not complete. In the character of an old man Mr. Heywood rivals Irving in Louis XI. His versatility is astonishing, enabling him to take characters old or young, male or female, with equal success. His selections cover the widest range, and are rich in real humor and pathos with bits of quaint wisdom interspersed. We predict a brilliant career for this young man in his chosen field, as nothing can prevent his taking a first place as an impersonator.

Miss Drescher, who figures as violin soloist, is a young lady of most charming appearance and manners, and shows a rare command of her favorite instrument, evoking the heartiest applause for every number on the program in which she appears. She is certainly an artist in the truest sense of the word.

Miss Stule, who is the pianist, furnishes splendid accompaniments, and in the numbers she gave as a soloist, showed a delicacy of touch that is very rarely seen.

What made the merit of the performers all the greater was the conscientious efforts they made to please the few who were present to hear them. A combination of circumstances, chief of which was the lack of understanding of the merit of these performers, prevented such an attendance as should have been present. This will not occur if these artists should visit Rhinelander again, for a more deserving entertainment or a more thoroughly enjoyable program has not been given in our city in its entire history than that of the Alba Heywood Company.

A Big Celebration.

Elaborate preparations have been made here for the celebration in commemoration of July 4, 1776, the day of our country's independence. The arrangements, in charge of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, are nearly completed and a program prepared which will interest everybody.

The exercises will take place on Saturday, July 3, at the fair grounds. Following we give a brief summary of the principal events:

Baloon Ascension and Parachute Jump from the clouds. This is an A No. 1 attraction and has been secured at a great expense.

Bicycle, Horse, Foot, Obstacle and Sack Races. Slow farmer's horse race, with change of riders, last horse in wins the race. Double team pulling match.

Greased Pole climbing, greased pig catching and kindred sports.

A full and complete program will be printed next week.

For N. E. A. Convention, Milwaukee.

July 6-9, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at exceedingly low rates, plus membership fee in the Association. For dates of sale and other information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. jl1

L. H. Brown Dead.

Mr. L. H. Brown died at his home in this city at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after a lingering illness. He had been in poor health for about two years, and was confined to his home for several months, the cause of his death being consumption. He was a gentleman who held the esteem and respect of all who knew him, a kind husband and good friend and neighbor. Besides his wife, a mother, sister and brother in this city are left to mourn. Deceased will be buried in the cemetery in this place, the funeral occurring Friday morning at 10:30, Rev. S. A. Sheard officiating.

Juniors Entertain.

The reception and dance given by the Junior Class of the High School, at the New Grand Opera House Tuesday evening, was a big success. About forty couples attended, and a most enjoyable time was had. The arrangements committee, composed of Sam. Higgins, Pat. Lally, Leslie Beers, Emmet Crowe and Bert Martin, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner and received many congratulations.

Half Rates to Oshkosh.

The North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Oshkosh from stations in Wisconsin north of Milwaukee and Madison Line, inclusive, at half rates (one fare for round trip) on account of North Wisconsin Saenger-Bezirk on June 24-27, limited to June 28. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. jl7.

Special Dress Goods Sale!

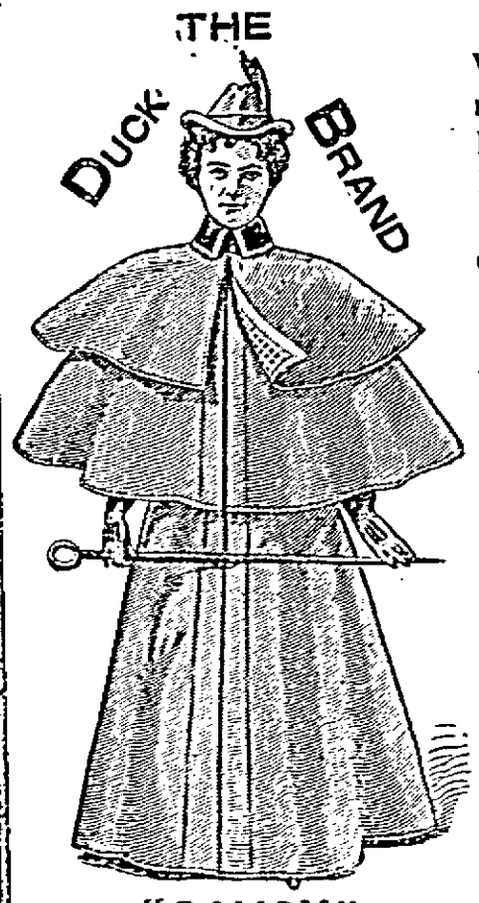
Everything in Dress Goods all of Next Week AT COST.

This is done in order to reduce the stock. There are no "chestnuts." The stock is good and clean. You can feel perfectly safe in purchasing anything in the outfit. We guarantee to give you just the price we had to pay for the goods, and also guarantee you that no one could have bought them for less money.

This is the month of weddings and we are prepared for the occasion. We have in stock everything for the bride and maids.

Bridal Costumes, Traveling Suits, etc. The following list will give you a good idea of what prices we are making.

12½c American Woolenette 28 in.....7½c
20c black figured dress goods 36 in.....12½c
25c " " " " " " 17½c
36 in. " Henrietta, 20c grade, all colors and black.....15c
38 in. all wool serge, 30c quality, all colors and black 23c
50 in. all wool serge, browns, blues, greens and black, sold at 48c, sale price.....35c
38 in. black figured wool, a correct reproduction of..... imported goods, was 39c, sale price.....27½c
75c black 50 in. serge.....59c
40 in. black brilliantine, regular 60c stuff.....42c
44 " " " 75c regular.....49c
54 " " cravenette "shower proof," $1.25 sale.... price.....85c
50c black and white checked dress goods 38 in.....35c
44 in. black shepard checks, 90c quality.....58c
36 " albatross, evening shades, 65c quality.....45c
40 " 75c Henrietta cream.....55c
36 " all silk Jaquard, evening shades, $1.25 quality....89c
36 " Moray Valour, Nile Green, Light Blue and Cream, $1.25, during sale.....87c
$8.00 Dress Patterns.....$6.00
$6.00 " " 4.40
$1.00 36 in. Plads, silk and wool.....75c



"SAVOY"
The most popular and reliable
MACKINTOSH

We have a new thing in Duck Brand Mackintoshes. Blue Serge, double texture Empire Cape Mackintosh, velvet collar, $6.50. all sizes. Brown Mixed, double texture, Empire Cape, Mackintosh, $7.50. all sizes. Misses' and Children's Blue Serge, double texture, military cape, $1.98. all sizes.

Brown Street. IRVIN GRAY.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. • WISCONSIN.

A LOT of ground at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-Fifth street, New York, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold a few days ago for $410,000; that is, $8,200 a front foot, and $82 per square foot. That is the highest price ever paid for residence property in the United States.

MARK GRANT, a traveling salesman, while stopping at Covington, Ky., went to the post office and was handed three letters from his Michigan home. Upon opening the first he read of the death of his grandmother, the second told of the burning of his home, and the third announced the death of his child.

DEXTER GIGGER and his brother, Elbridge, the sole male survivors of what was once the powerful Hassanamisco tribe of Indians, in Maine, are petitioning the legislature of that state for an annuity of $250 each. There are two other survivors, both old women, who receive a pension of $300 and $200 respectively.

THERE are now 712 fountains for human beings, 286 large troughs for horses and cattle and 476 small troughs for sheep and dogs in the streets and suburbs of London. During a period of 24 hours the fountains have been used by more than 2,500,000 persons, while at the troughs 500,000 horses have quenched their thirst.

RUSSIA'S population, according to the reports of the first general census, lately taken, is 127,000,000, exclusive of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which has just taken a census of its own, and of some remote districts of Siberia, and of the Caucasus, and the wandering tribes of the steppes, the reports of which have been delayed.

AMONG the treasures of the Passamaquoddy (Me.) tribe of Indians, it is said, is a letter from George Washington, written from his army on the banks of the Delaware, December 24, 1776, in which he expresses his pleasure that the Passamaquoddies had accepted the chain of friendship he sent them the preceding February.

NUMBERS of experiments have been made to test the speed and destination of corked bottles thrown into the sea at various portions of the world. The most remarkable example ever heard of was that in which a bottle traveled 6,000 miles in about two years and a half; roughly at the rate of six and a half miles a day. It traveled from 63 degrees south latitude and 60 degrees west longitude to Western Australia.

A PECULIARITY among Dutch farmers who live at a distance from a town is to have a coffin in readiness for their burial. It is by no means uncommon to see a still sturdy old patriarch going to an outhouse and gravely contemplating that which is to hold his body when he shuffles off this mortal coil. This characteristic has also appeared in President Kruger, who has recently imported a coffin, at a cost, too, of £100.

ABNER MCKINLEY, the president's brother, has just secured control of an invention which he believes is worth millions of dollars, and his friends trust that his hopes may not be ill-founded. It is a process for adulterating silk with a fiber made from wood pulp. A fabric half silk and half fiber is difficult to distinguish from the genuine article, and is said to be even more durable for dress goods and linings than pure silk.

IN Austria a law has just been passed making it a punishable offense for parents to take young children into bed with them. This arbitrary interference with "the liberty of the subject" has been rendered necessary by the large number of deaths of infants through being overlaid, the annual average having been for some time past as much as 4,000. In England, where no such law as yet prevails, the average is still larger, possibly in consequence of the extensive insurance of one kind and another on infant life.

RUSSIA has a method all its own for dealing with professional labor agitators and walking delegates. Sixty of them, who had assembled at Moscow for the purpose of organizing a huge strike, have just been arrested, all on the same day, and exiled to Siberia, "administratively"—that is to say, without trial. The majority of them are said to have been men of university education, who had, however, worked for a short time as common mill hands with the object of winning the confidence of the laboring classes.

POPE LEO has opened the Borgia rooms of the vatican after spending $100,000 on their restoration. The whitewash has been removed from the frescoe and the pavements restored to the original designs in majolica tiles. The decorations of the great hall were destroyed at the time of the sack of Rome by the constable of Bourbon and were replaced by paintings by Raphael's pupils. The work of restoring of the ancient glories was accomplished in four years, as the pope was very anxious that the repairs should be complete before his death.

CURIOUSLY enough, the United States government has its bank note printed on paper made by a private firm, the pulp being a mixture of linen, cotton and silk, the silk threads coming into prominence after passing through the printing machine. There are some nine kinds of Bank of England notes, all of them printed on somewhat similar paper, but they are now always in two or three colors in Scotland. French notes are of paper that has hair in its pulp, the hairs coming out so strongly when photographed as to render any attempt at forgery on that line impossible.

THE GUEST OF HONOR.

Tennessee's Day at the Exposition Welcomes President McKinley.

A Hearty Greeting to the Chief Magistrate and Mrs. McKinley—Text of the Felicitous Address of the President.

Nashville, Tenn., June 12.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the presidential tour merged into the centennial celebration of the admission of Tennessee into the union. The presidential party, on its arrival, was driven speedily to the Maxwell house and there provided with accommodations and breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over the presidential party was ushered into carriages. As a guard of honor to the president a mounted detachment of ex-confederates commanded by Capt. George F. Hager ranged themselves immediately in front of his carriage. They wore the old-time gray, but the buckles of their belts bore the insignia, "United States."

At the Grounds.

As the head of the procession turned into the main entrance of the exposition grounds a battery of artillery boomed forth the national salute of 25 guns. It was within the grounds and led by the centennial chimes which rang forth from the top of the Administration building that the enthusiasm reached its climax.

In the Auditorium.

Exactly at noon President McKinley walked down the main aisle, on his arm the stately Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the woman's board. The president was greeted with hearty cheers, and so were Secretaries Sherman, Alger, Gary, Wilson and the other distinguished guests and their accompanying ladies. Mrs. McKinley, much to the regret of everyone, did not feel equal to the heat and stress and remained in her room at the hotel.

Mrs. McKinley Cheered.

During the speech of Gov. Bushnell, who spoke just before President McKinley, there occurred a pleasing and remarkable demonstration. Vociferous cheers from the rear of the auditorium announced the approach of a distinguished personage, and the roar became deafening as Mrs. McKinley was recognized. She came slowly down the center aisle, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Saxton, and Mrs. L. E. Akin, of Nashville, and smiled pleasantly as the president hurried to the platform steps and gave her his arm, conducted her to a seat by his side, and immediately in front of Secretary Porter and wife.

The President's Speech.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"Officers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Ladies and Gentlemen: American nationality, compared with that of Europe and the east, is still very young, and yet already we are beginning to have age enough for centennial anniversaries in states other than the original 13. Such occasions are always interesting, and when celebrated in a practical way are useful and instructive. Combining retrospect and review, they recall what has been done by state and nation and point out what yet remains for both to accomplish in order to fulfill their highest destiny.

"This celebration is of general interest to the whole country and of special significance to people of the south and west. It marks the end of the first century of the state of Tennessee and the close of the first year of its second century. One hundred and one years ago this state was admitted into the union as the sixteenth member in the great family of American commonwealths. It was a welcome addition to the national household—a community young, strong and sturdy, with an honored and heroic ancestry, with fond anticipations not only of its founders but faith in its success on the part of far-seeing and sagacious statesmen in all parts of the country.

Praise for Tennesseeans.

"Tennesseans have ever been volunteers, not drafted, patriots. In 1846 when 2,400 soldiers were called for, 30,000 loyal Tennesseeans offered their services; and amid the trials and terrors of the great civil war, under conditions of peculiar distress and embarrassment, her people divided on contending sides. But upon whichever side found, they fought fearlessly to death and gallant sacrifice. Now, happily, there are no contending sides in this glorious commonwealth or in any part of our common country. The men who opposed each other in dreadful battle a third of a century ago are once more and forever united together under one flag in a never-to-be-broken union.

"The glory of Tennessee is not only alone in the brilliant names it has contributed to history or the heroic patriotism displayed by the people in so many crises of our national life, but its material and industrial wealth, social advancement and population are striking and significant in their growth and development. Thirty-five thousand settlers in this state in 1790 had increased to 1,108,000 in 1850, and today it has a population closely approximating 2,000,000. Its manufactures, which in 1850 were small and unimportant, in 1890 had reached $72,000,000 in value, while its farm products now aggregate more than $92,000,000 annually. Its river commerce on three great international waterways, its splendid railways operating nearly 3,000 miles of roads, its mineral wealth of incalculable value, form a splendid augury for the future. I am sure no better workmen could be found than the people of Tennessee to turn these confident promises into grand realities.

Exposition an Object Lesson.

"Your exposition shows better than any words of mine can tell the details of your wealth of resources and power of production. You have done wisely in exhibiting these to your own people and to your sister states, and at no time could the display be more effective than now, when what the country needs more than all else is restored confidence in itself. This exposition demonstrates directly your faith and purpose, and signifies in the widest sense your true and unfailing belief in the irrepressible pluck of the American people, and is a promising indication of the return of American prosperity.

"The knowledge which this beautiful and novel exposition gives will surely stimulate competition, develop your trade, increase your output, enlarge your fields of employment, extend your markets, and so eventually pay for all it cost, as well as justify local sentiment and encourage state pride.

"Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the exposition is closed. Let ourselves and let them always remember that whatever differences about politics may have existed, or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and value the welfare of all the people above party or section. Citizens of different states, we yet love all the states. The lesson of the hour, then, is this—that whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our national progress, nothing can permanently defeat it."

Visiting the Buildings.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the auditorium, which were very much added to by the music of the Innes band, the president and some of his party visited the parthenon, which is the art repository, and the children's building, and then repaired to the West Side clubhouse, a handsome structure near the Administration building and fronting the parthenon. In the ladies' parlor there Mrs. McKinley held an informal reception. Later in the afternoon she and the president gave a reception to women only in the women's building.

Fireworks and Illumination.

At eight o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake and on its shores was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their party from the steps of the parthenon. The distinguished sightseers were guarded by a cordon of regulars, and evidently greatly enjoyed the exhibition. Their enjoyment was shared by thousands, who packed all the available grounds, bridges, boats, roofs and galleries.

Not at all inferior to the fireworks was the illumination of all the principal structures by means of search and electric lights, there being a notable profusion of the latter. The fireworks over, the president, wife and suite, returned to the city, tired and a little worn by the heat, but ready to accord the day a high place in the calendar of remembrance.

A NEW PARTY.

Silver Republicans Form an Organization in Chicago.

Chicago, June 9.—Representatives of 20 states met in this city yesterday and adopted a plan of organization for the silver republican party of the United States, which includes the nomination of candidates for president and vice president. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, was elected chairman of the national executive committee. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the silver republican party of the United States favors the immediate establishment of bimetallism by independent action of the United States through free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one, and clothing both metals equally with every attribute of full money, with the right to every debtor to choose which coin shall be the basis of payment.

"And Resolved, That the achievement of this great object is deemed by us of paramount political importance, and shall form the controlling motive of our political action until it is accomplished.

"Your committee on plans and organization for the silver republican party of the United States beg leave to submit this, our report:

"First—We recommend the appointment of a national executive committee of seven members, including the national chairman, to be appointed by the chairman of the national committee.

Second—That this committee be empowered to take such action as may be necessary in order to fill any vacancies existing or which may exist at any time in the national committee.

"Third—The executive committee, with the advice and consent of the national committee, is authorized to call a national convention of the silver republican party to meet at such time and place as they may designate, and to perfect necessary details therefor.

"Fourth—In those states where organizations are not complete, members of the national committee for such states shall take such steps, under the direction of the national executive committee, as are necessary to complete such organizations."

SIGNED BY TANNER.

Governor of Illinois Makes the Famous Allen Bill a Law.

Springfield, Ill., June 10.—Gov. Tanner signed the famous Allen street railway bill at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday. By virtue of the provisions of the new law the council of Chicago, which city the bill most closely affects, may extend street railway franchises, the fire-cent fare remains fixed for 20 years and the transportation corporations may combine. These are the main points of the measure.

A Furious Storm.

Caldwell, O., June 14.—A terrific wind and hailstorm passed over this place at about three o'clock Sunday afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and hundreds of windows were broken by the hailstones, which were nearly as large as hens' eggs. The roof of the Free Methodist church at Perryopolis was blown off while a meeting was in session, but no one was injured. The hail stripped orchards of their leaves and did an immense amount of damage to crops.

Nancy Clem Is Dead.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—Mrs. Nancy E. Clem is dead. She was the central figure in Indiana's most famous criminal case; was tried five times for murder; sentenced to hang twice, and finally escaped on a technicality. Mrs. Clem was finally convicted of perjury and served four years in the state female reformatory.

A Dastardly Crime.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 12.—The house of Gov. Smith, of the national soldiers' home, was partially wrecked with dynamite, Mrs. Smith was seriously injured, and J. W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged soldier, was under arrest, accused of the diabolical crime.

Chapman Out of Jail.

Washington, June 12.—Broker Elverton R. Chapman spent the final night of his term in the district jail Thursday night. His sentence expired at midnight, but according to custom he was "allowed to remain" till the morning.

Horror in China.

London, June 11.—A dispatch says that during a festival at Tien-Tsin, China, fire broke out, and in the panic that followed over 100 persons were killed.

Three-Cent Fare.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 12.—The state supreme court has sustained the law enacted last winter limiting street car fares in this city to three cents.

Robbed by Masked Men.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—Two masked men robbed O. D. Belden, proprietor of a general store at South Haven, Minn., of $2,000.

Burned to Death.

Dubuque, Ia., June 11.—The residence of Nicholas Homan at Bellevue was burned and his oldest son, aged ten, perished in the flames.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Daily Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

The Tariff Bill Occupies the Entire Time in the Senate—No Business Done in the House—Other News.

Washington, June 8.—The senate on Monday disposed of the lumber paragraph, which has been more stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place white pine on the free list, yeas, 20; nays, 38. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines which have been maintained with few exceptions during the early stages of the debate.

Washington, June 9.—By a decisive vote of 42 to 19 the senate yesterday adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton on the dutiable list of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The sugar schedule was passed over, and the agricultural schedule taken up and nearly disposed of. The republican senators held a caucus and adopted a new sugar schedule for the tariff bill.

Washington, June 10.—The senate had a period of tariff speeches yesterday and, as a result, little progress was made on the bill. The following nominations were received from the president: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, to Chili; William F. Powell, of New Jersey, to Hayti, and John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland.

Washington, June 11.—In the senate yesterday the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill was laid aside and the sugar schedule was taken up, but no final action was taken.

Washington, June 12.—The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the senate yesterday, resulting in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment increasing the duty on refined sugar from 1.675 to 1.95 cents per pound. The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the sugar schedule. The main speech of the day came from Senator Allison, in charge of the bill, and was in the nature of an answer to the charges made against the sugar schedule as a whole, and a defense of it.

Washington, June 14.—The sugar schedule was again the subject of democratic assaults in the senate Saturday and practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the senate adjourned the amendment of Senator Lindsay (Ky.) to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending.

The House.

Washington, June 8.—The house Monday passed the senate bills to amend the act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge across the St. Louis river and to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl river, Miss. By a vote of 91 to 79 it then adjourned until Thursday, the democrats opposing an adjournment in the interest of the Cuban and bankruptcy questions.

Washington, June 11.—In the house yesterday James T. Lloyd, elected to succeed the late Representative Giles, of the First Missouri district, took the oath. The house then adjourned to Monday.

May Exports.

Washington, June 11.—During the month of May the exports of breadstuffs amounted to $12,057,017, an increase of $2,656,176 over May, 1896.

Favors Home Rule for Cuba.

Washington, June 11.—It can be stated upon the most trustworthy information that the president will not advocate the independence of Cuba, but will favor genuine home rule for the island.

Would Annex Hawaii.

Washington, June 12.—The state department is preparing a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii. The treaty may be submitted to the senate for ratification at the present session, and if not will be ready for the regular session next December. According to the arrangements at present agreed upon the United States will assume the debt of Hawaii to the limit of $4,000,000 and will extend the full rights of citizenship to all inhabitants of Hawaii except Asiatics.

Postal Receipts.

Washington, June 12.—During the month of May last the postal receipts throughout the country amounted to $2,685,708, an increase of $21,563 over the receipts of May, 1896.

Gold Exports.

Washington, June 12.—The exports of gold since April 1 last up to date amount to $17,384,728.

No Final Agreement.

Washington, June 14.—The republican senators in their caucus Saturday failed to reach any agreement on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and adjourned with the understanding that another caucus would be held very soon.

A Maryland Lynching.

Princess Anne, Md., June 10.—Immediately after William Andrews (colored) was sentenced to death here for assaulting Mrs. Benjamin Kelley a mob took Andrews from the sheriff and hanged him.

Jealousy Causes Murder.

Bascomville, S. C., June 11.—In a fit of jealousy Thomas Neal killed his wife and her grandmother, Mary Jenkins, at the home of the latter near here.

Aid for Mark Twain.

New York, June 14.—The Herald has started a fund for Mark Twain, the celebrated American humorist, opening the list with a subscription of $1,000.

Vassar's Big Graduating Class.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 10.—The class of 1897, comprising 154 young women, the largest in the history of the college, graduated from Vassar.

Cholera in Siam.

Bangkok, Siam, June 9.—An epidemic of cholera has broken out here.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ended June 14.

Five hundred fishermen lost their lives in a gale off the east coast of China.

John Crowell and his four-year-old son were killed by the cars near Whiting, Ind.

The commercial firm of C. Aries & Co., at St. Pierre, Martinique, failed for $1,000,000.

An earthquake shock cracked the walls of nearly every building in Calcutta, India.

A cyclone at St. Vincent, Jamaica, damaged many buildings and killed three persons.

President Barrios has confirmed the dispatch that he had declared himself dictator of Guatemala.

In a freight train wreck near Exeter, N. H., seven cars were demolished and three men were killed.

William Owens, a teamster, and Miss Ida Alyea were killed by lightning in a street at Indianapolis.

An excursion train was derailed at Welshampton, England, and nine persons were killed and 25 injured.

Mrs. Edith L. Bruno, an aeronaut, descended into the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, and was drowned.

During a panic in a schoolhouse at Buffalo, N. Y., caused by a cry of fire, many children were badly injured.

McKendree university at Lebanon, Ill., has bestowed the honorary degree of LL. D. upon President McKinley.

In a wrestling match in Brooklyn, N. Y., between Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen, the former's neck was broken.

A negro named Sibley, while crazy drunk, shot and killed three women and two children in Kemper county, Miss.

Thomas Cuppett and his son and two daughters were struck by lightning at Cumberland, Md., and the girls were fatally injured.

All is now quiet among the Indians of southern Montana, and it is safe to withdraw the troops sent from Forts Custer and Keogh.

It is now denied at the navy department that the cruiser New York sailed away from Boston Thursday under sealed orders, as reported.

Herr Woelfert, an aeronaut, accompanied by a man named Knabe, fell 3,000 feet from a balloon at Berlin, Germany, and both were killed.

The strike at Jones & Laughlin's American works, at Pittsburgh, was declared off by the strikers' committee Thursday and all the old men who can get work will go back at once at the reduction.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett sailed from San Francisco for India Saturday afternoon with a cargo comprising 2,600 tons of corn for the famine-stricken natives of that country. Cash contributions of $200,000 were also taken.

BROKE THE ARMISTICE.

Turks Mobilizing Reinforcements—Appeals Made to Rulers.

London, June 14.—A special dispatch from Athens reports that the armistice between Greece and Turkey has been broken by the Turks mobilizing reinforcements, fortifying Volo and Prevesa and sending troops to various islands.

London, June 14.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says: The sultan has appealed to Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers, who are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled.

Bicycles for the Army.

Fort Missoula, Mont., June 14.—Twenty-four men started Saturday on a ride of nearly 2,500 miles to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which will be reached in about six weeks. Whether bicycles will be used in the army depends on the result of the experiment. Full infantry equipments, including cooking utensils and shelter tents, are carried on the wheels.

"Human Ostrich" Dies.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14.—Harry Whallen, the "human ostrich," who was operated upon at the German hospital on Saturday last, and from whose stomach the surgeons took two pocketknives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass, and tacks, nails, screws and staples to the number of 70, died at two o'clock a. m. as a result of the operation.

Strike Causes a Shut-Down.

Reading, Pa., June 14.—The management of the Reading iron works decided to close its tube mill indefinitely. By this over 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. The cause of the shutting down is that the men in the other departments, upon which the tube mill is dependent for iron, are on strike and the supply has run out.

The Lyle Cyclone.

Lyle, Minn., June 12.—So far as known Henry Hanson was the only man killed by Thursday night's tornado. There are 15 injured, some of them so badly that further deaths are possible. A careful estimate puts the total property damage at $80,000. The cyclone laid waste a tract about 200 yards wide and ten miles long.

Will Reprieve Durrant.

Yosemite, Cal., June 11.—Gov. Budd says he will grant a reprieve to Theodore Durrant until July 9 and as often thereafter as the circumstances of the case may necessitate.

Circus Tent Struck by Lightning.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—Lightning struck the main tent of the Ringling Bros.' circus at Wahpeton, N. D., killing two men and injuring three others.

Fate of an Aged Lady.

Rock Island, Ill., June 11.—Mrs. Mary A. Wilkes, aged 76, while returning home from a religious meeting was thrown from a carriage and killed.

ENDS IN MURDER.

Terrible Result of a Political Feud at Bunker Hill, Ill.

Mayor John R. Richards Shot Down in the Street by Editor Hedley—The Murderer Surrenders Immediately.

Bunker Hill, Ill., June 14.—John R. Richards, millionaire and mayor of this city, was shot and fatally wounded at noon Saturday by Capt. F. Y. Hedley, editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette. He died six hours later. The shooting was the result of a political feud. Macoupin county is excited from one end to the other by the tragedy. Only the popularity of Capt. Hedley prevented a lynching. Feeling is running high, and the prominence of both men has aroused intense partisan feeling. Editor Hedley is in jail at Carlinville, about 40 miles south of here. He surrendered himself immediately after the shooting and was at once taken to that city to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted and to prevent mob violence.

Both of Wide Reputation.

Both the murdered man and the editor have long been leaders in southern Illinois politics, and their reputations have extended beyond the borders of the state. Mayor Richards was one of the most popular men in the county, being widely known for his philanthropic deeds. He was elected mayor last spring on the republican ticket, receiving the indorsement of the regular democratic convention. He lived in a handsome residence, and on his estate had built an electric light and waterworks plant, with which he supplied the city with light and water free of charge. He was 66 years of age and a bachelor. Capt. Hedley has a national reputation. He was an intimate friend of the late Walter Q. Gresham, and has of late been engaged by the relatives of the former secretary of state in writing a book of personal memoirs. He served all through the war of the rebellion with Gen. Gresham.

Political Enemies for Years.

The immediate cause of the fatal quarrel is not obtainable and the excitement is such that all sorts of stories are in circulation. The men were political enemies of years' standing. They met at noon on one of the principal streets. There were a score or more of eyewitnesses to the shooting, but none who heard the words that passed between them before the editor drew his revolver and fired two shots at the mayor. The first shot inflicted a small flesh wound in the right arm. The second entered the right side, passed through the right lung and lodged in the spine. Mr. Richards was a giant physically. The man who killed him is a pigmy. The murdered man weighed 250 pounds and his assailant tips the beam at barely 140 pounds. After their meeting on the street blows were exchanged. Richards struck at Hedley and it is claimed made a move to draw a pistol when Hedley whipped out his revolver and fired the two shots.

Speculation as to the Cause.

One report has it that a woman figures in the case. Richards, though 68 years old, wished, it is said, to marry his stenographer, Ella Brown Richards. It is alleged he accused Hedley of preventing the marriage, and assaulted Hedley three times within six months. When another assault was attempted Saturday Hedley was armed. Another statement is that Richards upbraided Hedley on Saturday for not speaking to him when they met. Hedley's reply is supposed to have angered the former, who struck him, bringing on the fatal encounter.

Hail Destroys Crops.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 14.—A phenomenal hailstorm occurred Saturday on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad east of this city. The storm showered broken ice from two to three inches long and an inch thick with such force that forest trees were denuded as completely as in midwinter and crops were totally destroyed for many miles, and horses, cattle and sheep became frantic and uncontrollable from fright and pain.

Kills Sunday Baseball.

Cleveland, O., June 11.—The jury in the case of John Powell, the member of the Cleveland Baseball club, charged with playing baseball on Sunday and also exhibiting the same, returned a verdict of guilty in both counts at noon Thursday. The deliberation of the jury lasted from seven o'clock Wednesday evening until noon Thursday. This settles the fate of Sunday baseball in Cleveland.

Kills Two Companions.

Grayville, Ill., June 12.—"Babe" Henley killed Harmon Woods and John McKay one mile south of here Friday morning in a quarrel over trout lines. All were fishermen. Henley claims the men assaulted him and he shot in self-defense. The murderer has gone to Indiana.

Bathers Drowned.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 14.—While picnicking Sunday along the Cedar river, near Linn Junction, John Vahl, a well-to-do farmer residing near Marion, was drowned. Earl West, a young man of Mount Vernon, was also drowned while bathing in the Cedar river near his home.

Ball Player Drops Dead.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 14.—August, the 20-year-old son of Eates Bechaud, the wealthy brewer, dropped dead Sunday morning at Athletic park while playing ball. He was running from first to second base.

A Marvelous Record.

New York, June 11.—The United States torpedo boat Porter made the marvelous record on Long Island sound of a mile in less than two minutes with scarcely an effort.

Blow Broke His Neck.

Alta, Cal., June 12.—George Sharon and Ben Billings fought with fists to settle a quarrel. A blow on the jaw broke Billings' neck.

CLARK

Wall

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily .... 2:50 A. M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:28 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily .... 11:22 P.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:28 P.

H. C. BRÆGER, Agent.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic L...
Accom...
Pass...

Private Pat Flaherty.

A YANKEE RECRUIT FRESH FROM THE OLD SOD.

CITY MESSENGER GEORGE L. WARRINER always has a good supply of war stories on tap. In Mr. Warriner's regiment, which was recruited at Worcester and went to the front from there, was a private who might have been named Patrick Flaherty, but wasn't, and who might have been French, but was Irish. And he was an Irishman not only in name and hair, but in that national characteristic of witty retort and peculiar denseness in some directions.

While the company was in the barracks at Worcester it was the fashion for the men to run the guard and get out of the lines through a hole in the high board fence, made by removing the nail at the bottom of a wide board and swinging it to one side. After the men had got through they would let the board swing back, and there was no sign of exit. The officers finally discovered this method of procedure, and determined to put a stop to it. They selected as sentry at the crucial point Flaherty. He had impressed them as a man who would do his duty at whatever cost, even though it meant sticking a bayonet into some one's vitals or boring a hole through him with an ounce of lead. They also elaborated a system of countersigns which they proposed to have strictly enforced.

It chanced that one night several of the men prepared to run the guard. The password that night was "Ticonderoga." It was guarded very carefully, but by some means the men got hold of it and planned to make use of it by getting outside the lines. So a party of four or five started toward the point in the line where Flaherty was on picket. For safety's sake, one of the party started ahead to experiment on Flaherty with the password, while the rest stayed behind to watch the outcome. If the advance guard got through, all the rest had pretty good assurance of going through also. The soldier approached Flaherty in the dark and the latter brought his musket to charge bayonets, and shouted:

"Who be yez?"

"A friend."

"Shure, and yez can't get out o' this widout de countersign."

The soldier approached the picket and whispered in his ear the word: "Ticonderoga."

"Phwat did yez say?"

"Ticonderoga," repeated the guard runner, in a louder whisper.

"That ain't the worrud," said Pat, and as the soldier made a motion to withdraw, he added, approaching the point of the bayonet a little closer to his body: "Don't yez move wan step, or by the howly mither I'll stick this inter yez."

The soldier knew Pat well enough to know that he would do it in a second if he made a motion, and so he stood there passively while Pat yelled: "Carp'ral of the guard!" In a moment or two the corporal came running up to see what was the matter, but he was halted by Pat, who said: "Give the countersign."

"Ticonderoga," said the corporal, and started to approach nearer.

"Howld up," interposed Pat, "yez haven't got it right, either, at all, at all."

In vain the corporal protested that that was the word that had been given out. Pat would not let him move either way, but kept the corporal and the private standing there with his bayonet vibrating between them while he shouted for the sergeant of the guard. The word was passed along and finally the sergeant arrived on the scene. Meanwhile the guard runner's companions began to edge away to await developments, remaining, however, within earshot.

"What's all this trouble?" demanded the sergeant, looking over the group.

"Give the countersign," said Patrick.

"Ticonderoga," replied the sergeant.

"Faith and yez haven't got it right, eyther," said Pat, pointing his bayonet at the sergeant.

"Yes, it is, you fool," answered the sergeant, "that's what all the pickets have."

"It don't make wan bit of difference," said Pat. "If yez don't give that countersign and yez move wan step, I'll put a hole through yez."

Pat was getting angry by this time and the protestations and threats of the sergeant and corporal did not move him a whit. Flaherty called this time for the lieutenant of the guard. He was by this time surrounded by a pretty respectable-sized crowd of puzzled officers, all of whom he was holding at bay at the point of his musket. The hubbub soon reached the ears of the lieutenant, and he came down in a tearing hurry to see what the trouble was all about. Pat brought him up short with his bayonet, and demanded the countersign, although he knew well enough who the officer was.

"Ticonderoga," said the lieutenant.

"Howly smoke," sighed Pat, "and he ain't got it right either," and he pondered as to whom he should call out next.

"Ain't got it right?" said the lieutenant, angrily; "why, you fool, I gave it to you myself."

"Sure, thin yez forgotten it," said Pat. "'Ticonderoga' wasn't the word yez gave."

"What was it, then?" said the lieutenant, beginning to see the fun.

"Bedad, it was 'Wrong kind of roguery,'" said Pat, and a shout of laughter went up from the group he had standing around him. Flaherty, having recently come over and not being well up in American history, had not heard of Ticonderoga, and had mistaken the word, although they had drilled him carefully, trying to get him to pronounce it. Not long afterward the regiment moved to the south, and with it went Flaherty, now rechristened "wrong kind of roguery." It stuck to him all through the war, and he got so used to it that he responded to it as his name. The first time the men were paid off Pat watched them draw their pay, and finally it came his turn.

"Patrick Flaherty," called out the major.

Pat stepped forward.

"Is your name Patrick Flaherty?" asked the major.

"Faith, an' it's not, sir," responded Pat.

"How's this? What is your name, then?"

"Sure it's 'Wrong kind of roguery,' sir," said Pat, complacently, thinking he had sprung a good joke.

The major flew into a rage and ordered Pat off to the guardhouse, intending to have him court-martialed. He considered himself greviously insulted, and it was not until the captain of Pat's company explained the joke that Flaherty got off.

When the regiment was lying near Alexandria Flaherty achieved the honor of being the best shot in the company through a curious circumstance. The men shot at a mark for practice, and the man who made the best shot each day was given a 12 hours' leave to go to Alexandria. The mark that Flaherty's company was shooting at was on a bank, and the men shot over a picket fence and across a garden patch. Flaherty had never shot a gun in his life, but when it came his turn he brought his gun to his shoulder and let drive. The result was astonishing. Pat turned

"YER HAVEN'T GOT IT!"

three or four back somersaults and when they picked him up he rubbed his shoulder ruefully. In fact the kick nearly dislocated it and he was in pretty bad shape for a week. He couldn't tell what was the matter with the gun, but he showed how he loaded it, and that explained lucidly enough what had been the matter. The bullets were pointed affairs with a concave base. When the gun went off the explosion expanded the base and fitting closely into the rifling of the barrel, it cleaned the gun. Pat had put his bullets into the gun point first and had rammed it down hard. Of course when the gun went off there was a terrific kick.

"Why did you put the bullet in that way?" was asked Pat.

"Sure, thin, because it wint in much easier," he replied.

But the bullet! After it left the gun it struck a picket on the fence, splintering it. Then it hit the earth in the middle of the garden patch, and ricochetting struck the target exactly in the middle, and the great splotch of lead tore the bull's-eye clean out of the target, the best shot that had been made. Pat got the 12 hours' leave, but his shoulder did not permit him to enjoy it much.

Poor Flaherty's taking away was quite in keeping with his army career. He served through the war and came out alive with quite a little money saved up. While in the army he did not drink at all, but he came back to Massachusetts and married a girl who drove him to rum as a solace for his woes. One night he was coming home pretty well filled up and he lurched and fell, lying prostrate on the ground. As he fell he had thrown his arm out in front of him and his face rested on his arm. His open mouth was filled with his coat sleeve, and Flaherty, who before he reached the ground was in a drunken stupor, did not know enough to move it away so he could get air, and he smothered himself with his own arm.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Neapolitan Baskets.

Bake sponge cake in gem pans. Cool and remove the centers. Fill with thick cream, beaten until stiff, sweetened and flavored. Allow the white of one egg beaten stiff to half pint of cream. Decorate with candied cherries and angelica.—Leisure Hours.

A TOLSTOI COLONY.

An English Scheme to Be Carried Out in the Channel Islands.

An English Tolstoi colony is about to be founded in the Channel islands. Its promoter is J. Herbert Wilkinson, president of the Institute of Architects and Surveyors of London. In an interview in the London Daily Mail he said recently:

"We have now under offer from the government 200 acres along the north shore of the island of Alderney at a very low rental for a period of 50 years. At any time within 12 months we will be permitted to increase this allotment to 1,000 acres. At present we want to start the community with 50 people, each contributing £100, and we have already received 115 applications, many from ministers and people in good positions.

"A candidate will pay in £50 as a preliminary deposit when the habitations are ready for their occupants. On the payment of the £100 being completed it cannot be withdrawn from the general fund. A member may leave the community, say after three years' residence, and may sell his £100 interest to a substitute, who must, however, be approved by the committee. Should he be thus successful in selling out he will have lived three years for nothing but the willing labor of his brain and hands. For it may be left to the conscience of such individuals to work when and how they will, but all results of such work must be handed over to the general fund of the community, and our motto will be: 'Each for all and all for each.'

"A committee composed of two-thirds males and one-third females, elected by the whole body, will control the administration, and a majority vote of two-thirds of the community will be sufficient to expel anyone who is considered to be unworthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-colonists. No single lady under 25 years of age will be allowed to join unless accompanied by a parent or parents.

"We propose to leave ale and spirits always out on the table in one room, so that members may help themselves at any time to an extent limited only by their own conscience. We will trust each other implicitly. Our meals will consist of breakfast, lunch, light tea about three p. m. and dinner at six. Each repast will be on the table for two hours, and each may help himself.

"On Sundays there will be religious service in the house, but no interference with individual creeds will be attempted. There are Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches within the town in handy proximity, to which those who wish may go unhampered.

"We are providing a smoking room, as it is decided no smoking will be allowed anywhere else in the house. Glass houses, apiaries and dairies are to be erected, and we hope to export grapes, honey and produce to one of the large London stores, which will give us groceries, etc., in exchange. The idea is to eliminate the use of money as much as possible.

"There is no money to be made out of the colony for anyone. I am out of pocket up to the present, though I expect to be refunded the two or three pounds expended in advertisements. I feel confident the colony will be a success, and we know there are large numbers of middle-class people of simple, refined tastes and pure principles who would gladly combine to form the community we desire."—Chicago News.

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

Requirements and Usefulness of the Regimental Band.

In the army, music is one of the greatest utility. The regimental band may not be composed of artists—the soldier musician must confine his efforts to certain limited hours, and he is not expected to pay classical music—it would not be appropriate if he could—so he plays the popular airs that women love, and the stirring strains of the national hymn, the music of the camp. He plays to inspire courage in the volunteer soldier's breast, sends him off on the march with the enthusiasm of trumpet and drum, and welcomes him home again with peals of triumph. Many a raw recruit has been enticed to enlist as a soldier through the magic strains of the fife and drum. Even war horses delight in martial music and are inspired to face the enemy by the shrill command of the bugle. It has, however, been suggested recently by those in high places that army music be discontinued, or rather that the regimental bands be supplanted by two instruments, the bugle and the drum.

The bugle is the familiar friend of the soldier. It tells him when to sleep, when to rise, eat, march, drill or play. There was a corps of trained buglers at Fort Leavenworth—also at Fort Lincoln—that practiced to such perfection that it was said that their equal could not be found in the world—not even in a Highland regiment.

There are as many as 22 bugle calls in a day, when a regiment is stationed at a fort, beginning with "reveille," the first roll-call of the day, and ending with "taps," which is the signal for "lights out." This is for the infantry and cavalry. How much music there is in the calls they know who can listen to no other after hearing that.—St. Louis Republic.

No Sympathy Needed.

Hilow—Hello, Glim, how are you? I haven't seen you in six months.

Glim—First rate, thank you. How are you?

"Can't complain. How's Miss Dinglats? You were engaged to her when I left town, I remember."

"We are not engaged now."

"Ah, sorry for that, old boy. What was the trouble?"

"No trouble. We merely got married."—Harlem Life.

—London cabmen collectively earn about £2,250,000 per annum.

THE HOOPA FLOWER DANCE.

Dainty Rite with Which an Indian Maiden Attains Womanhood.

When a full-blooded Hoopa girl attains the age of young womanhood it is the custom of the tribe to celebrate the event by a ceremony lasting ten days, called the flower dance. This ceremony is conducted by the women and medicine folks, and is attended at the beginning by only a few other Indians. But the interest increases from day to day, and by the end of the tenth day the whole population has swarmed to the scene of the dance.

Each morning about sunrise the girl rises from her couch, and, modestly hanging her head because of the spectators, she runs down to a point where a shallow margin of the river laps over a bar of pebbles. She is clad in a bark skirt hanging from her waist to her knees. Her breast and shoulders are striped with red paint. She takes up water in her palms and dashes it upon her shoulders. She then heaps up a small mound of bowlders as a kind of tally of the number of times she goes to the water, after which she runs back to her lodge. During the rest of the time she stays indoors keeping her head covered with a shawl or blanket. She is attended day and night by old women who croon a song and keep up a constant clatter with the long, slender prongs of painted dance sticks, to keep away thoughts of sickness or death or other evil fortune. Whatever evil she thinks of now will follow her footsteps and curse her through life. During the ten days she must not look at the fire nor drink water. She subsists on a diet of acorn soup.

Before this rite can begin the girl's parents or kin must "pay for the dead"—that is, they must give to each family recently bereft a sum of money in order that the members thereof may have reason to forget their sorrow and rejoice with the rest. If death should occur during the progress of the dance, the ceremony must be suspended till the fee for the dead has been paid. If the parents are able to pay for the dead and do not have the flower dance they say their daughter will die, but if they are too poor to pay, the dance is not essential to the preservation of the girl's life. It is a kindly superstition that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. If the mother of the girl was not duly purchased of her parents by the father before marriage, by the paying of a satisfactory wedding fee their daughter is not entitled to the honor of the flower dance.

For some time it appeared that this savage custom had been abandoned, but it has been revived recently, and two flower dances have been held on the reservation within a few months.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SHIFTS OF A RESTAURANT MAN.

Began with a French Cuisine and Ended with Free Dinners.

How severe is the struggle for life among the uptown restaurant men is shown by the shifts to which one who has lately joined their ranks is resorting in order to attract customers. He had a large house on his hands, and not finding lodgers sufficiently profitable, decided to start a high-class restaurant. He began by furnishing the second floor in fine style, and offering "the best French cuisine and fine wines" at $1.25. His average was two customers nightly, one of whom ate on credit.

After about two weeks of weary waiting he decided that he had been too ambitious, and removing his tables and few appointments one floor down, he put out a sign offering "an excellent dinner with wine" for 75 cents. Four customers came the first night and three the second. After that the regular attendance was two, the same individuals as before. But the would-be caterer was not beaten.

"One must begin at the bottom," he reasoned, and decided on another change.

The tables and appointments were removed to the basement and a new sign put out. It ran: "A good dinner with an excellent cup of coffee, 25 cents." But basement cafes are viewed with disfavor in his part of town. The one paying customer deserted him, and his place was filled by a tramp who asked for charity and quarreled about what was served. Not even yet would the proprietor give in.

"My place is not yet known," he said. "I must show people that I have a large and fashionable clientele."

So he bade all his family array themselves in their Sunday best and distribute themselves nightly about the tables in the restaurant.

Although the diners change their places every night, the proprietor thinks that the public must see through his trick, for while places are laid for 20, more than nine persons are never to be seen seated at a time. So he has engaged a score of well-looking young men to dine from six o'clock to nine free of charge.—N. Y. Sun.

The Little Worlds.

The latest enumeration of the asteroids, or small planets, circling around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, shows that up to the close of 1896 no less than 429 had been discovered. The number of new ones found last year was 20, but sometimes it turns out that the supposed discovery of another asteroid is really only the rediscovery of one that had been seen before. They cannot be identified by their appearance, since, except a few of the larger ones, they are mere specks of light, and the only way to keep track of them is by studying the orbits in which they travel.—Youth's Companion.

Revision Needed.

Wilkins—Such idioms as "Between the devil and the deep sea," though very expressive, are not exactly up to date.

Simpson—They're not? Well, how would you improve on the one you quoted, for instance?

"Well, I think a more modern plan would be to say 'Between the trolley car and the scorcher.'"—Punch.

TO CLIMB MT. RAINIER.

The Mazama Club of Portland Will Essay the Feat.

In the latter part of July and the first part of August of this year, a novel feat in mountain climbing on the Pacific coast will be carried out.

The Mazama club, of Portland, Ore., numbering 200 members, purposes to take an outing on the slopes of Mount Rainier and climb to the top of this noted peak.

Mazama is the Spanish word for mountain goat, that expert antelope goat that fearlessly lives among the highest, most inaccessible places in the mountains, and is an appropriate name for this aggregation of men and women whose delight it is to scale the glacial slopes of the old volcanoes overlooking Puget sound and the north Pacific ocean. The club was organized on the pinnacle top of Mount Hood, near Portland, itself 11,225 feet high. Each year they visit some noted spot, or climb some snowy peak of the Cascades or Sierra Nevadas.

Mount Rainier is 15,233 feet high, the king of United States mountains. It is higher than Mont Blanc and has a more extensive of glaciers. These rivers of ice flow down from the summit in all directions. The mountain, which was once a volcanic torch that breathed fire and brimstone, is now encased in an icy suit of mail as white as alabaster.

To climb this grand peak is the task set themselves by the Mazamas for 1897.

The mountain has been climbed many times, but it requires endurance, nerve, intrepidity and a cool head to do it. One night will be spent on the side of the mountain, about 11,000 feet above the sea, and another night on the top. There are caves in the ice formed by the hot air and steam ascending from the interior of the mountain. In these unique bed chambers the successful climbers will pass a night.

The experience will be a novel and interesting one. The Mazamas wish any and everyone to feel free to join them in this excursion and will do all in their power to make the outing a pleasant and memorable one.

It is not required that anyone shall climb to the top. This is a matter for each individual to determine for him or herself. Many will rest satisfied to simply enjoy tent and camp life and explore beautiful Paradise park. This spot is a botanist's paradise indeed. Four hundred new specimens of flowers have been discovered there and the end is not in sight. The hues of Mount Rainier flowers are unusually brilliant and the supply is inexhaustible.

The glaciers are also an unusual attraction and are easily reached. Several of them extend down into Paradise park, notably the Nesqually glacier, from the end of which a glacial river breaks forth. Paradise glacier, also in the park, gives birth to Paradise river, which soon plunges over a precipice, forming Sluiskui falls, a beautiful cascade.

The camping ground in Paradise park is less than 6,000 feet above sea level and is known as the Camp of the Clouds. Some beautiful cloud effects are to be seen from this point, especially when the cloud legions swoop down on Peak Success, one of the three summit peaks of Mount Rainier, which looms up grandly from from the park.

The great mountain is between 40 and 50 miles in an air line from Tacoma, and a good road and stage line extends to Longmire Springs, about 70 miles distant as the road runs, near Paradise park. Reduced rates for stage fares and meals have been made for this outing. Much interest is being manifested and several government officials from Washington are going to engage in scientific work in connection with it. It is a rare chance for anyone wishing to grasp an alpen stock and climb a mountain of ice.

The Northern Pacific is assisting the enterprise, and a pamphlet giving full details will soon be issued for public distribution.

FOILED AGAIN.

The Grocer Could Not Be Deceived by the Honest Man.

The grocer was weighing some sugar for the woman in the dyed blue bonnet when the man in the black frock coat and yellowish white tie, who had been standing in the door for some minutes, came inside and laid a silver quarter on the counter, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I picked it up on the floor, just at the edge of the steps," he said. "It must belong to you. A quarter or $1,000, sir—it is the principle of the thing I look at. I want nothing that is not mine. There is the money."

The grocer laid a large forefinger on the quarter and shoved it back across the counter.

"You put dot money in your pocket, mein friend," he said.

"But, sir, you or one of your clerks must have dropped it and it rolled over there. My motto has always been—"

"I believe," said the grocer, "dot you yoost moved your family in dot house agross the street dis morgen; vas it not so?"

"Yes, sir, I did, and, it being convenient, we expect to do a good deal of tra—"

"You put dot quarter back in your pocket righd away. Dot vos not mein quarter. You put him back in your pocket, und ven your vife come ofer vor dose groceries you vill remember dot my derms vos spod cash efery time."

Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland were total abstainers while in the white house. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland never furnished wine to their guests except at state dinners. It is said that Mrs. Grant was the first woman to object to wine in the white house. Mrs. McKinley is a total abstainer.

Stephen Crane's new novel is said to be a radical departure from that author's former style. The book, called "The Third Violet," deals with artistic life in both the city and the country.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"Waiter, it is almost half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup." Waiter—"Sorry, sir; but you know how slow turtles are."—Tit-Bits.

—Mrs. Y.—"My daughter is a promising musician." Mrs. C.—"Well, get her to promise that she won't sing any more."—Yonkers Statesman.

—Her Prudence.—He—"You insist on my getting my life insured before we are engaged?" She—"Yes; even before you ask papa."—Harlem Life.

—Too Hasty.—He—"I made a fool of myself in the first engagement ring I ever bought." She—"Didn't it fit?" He—"Don't know. She wouldn't try it on!"—Chicago Record.

—"What have you against this hotel?" thundered the landlord. "Almost everything is 'extra' except the meals. They're the worst I ever contended with."—Detroit Free Press.

—Butcher—"I need a boy about your size, and will give you 12 shillings a week." Applicant—"Will I have a chance to rise?" Butcher—"Yes; I want you to be here at four in the morning."—Tit-Bits.

—Mamma—"Georgy, if you eat any more of that pudding, you'll have a headache in the morning." Georgy—"Well, there'll be the one satisfaction that I shall know just what to lay it to."—Boston Transcript.

—It's a strange thing," said the old fisherman, meditatively. "What's strange?" asked his better half. "Why, a man always runs to keep from being caught, while shad are never caught until they begin to run."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"I'm mighty glad my wife coaxed me into getting her a wheel," said the lean passenger. "Makes her happy, eh?" said the fat passenger. "She's so stuck on riding that she ain't going to clean house this year."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Mamma—"That big building is where all the little boys who have no mothers and fathers live, Arnold. Isn't it nice?" Arnold (after some thought)—"I'd rather live in a smaller house, and have you, though."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE COURT WAS THIRSTY.

So It Overruled the Supreme Court and Bought Itself a Drink.

Just as Shakespeare has been accepted for years and years as the deciding umpire in most matters literary, so the Nebraska people had grown to look upon the supreme court of their state as the fountain head of wisdom, whose opinions could not be gainsaid. It is a way people have of regarding supreme courts in most states, as a matter of fact.

William Alstadt, a little German, whose readiest identification among his people was by the name of "Bismarck," was not one who cared overmuch for tradition, and one summer day, after having been harangued by two lawyers until he was almost bursting with thirst, he made a decision which brought him fame. It does not make any especial difference what was the question at issue. It was something about a dog. There was a sensible side to it and a technical side. The "technical" lawyer presented bushels and tons of authorities, and finally wound up with a triumphant declaration that the supreme court had decided on a similar case before and had decided his way.

When he sat down, Bismarck, with a sigh of relief, said: "I decide for de oder feller. Come on, poys, let's dake a drink."

"But," cried the defeated lawyer, in astonishment, "I tell you, your honor, that the supreme court has decided exactly opposite."

"My frient," said Bismarck, "in sheneral I haf some sympathies mit dot subreme court. But on a hot day, mit a fool of a lawyer dalkin' four hours, I am mofed to gonsult der good sense and shudgment of Bill Alstadt, J. P. Bill Alstadt is not only gonvinced, but he is dirsty, and he decides dat if der subreme court of Nebrasky vants to make a tam fool off itself in a question like dis it can do so, but dot aint binding on dis shustice shop. Der subreme court is hereby oferruled. Der plaintiff gits ter dog, and der court will now brooceed to spend der fees in dis case in a way dot his shudicial thirst suggests, mit great gordiality. Come on, poys."

Thus it was that the supreme court was overruled, and as a plain statement of fact Justice Bill Alstadt's decision has always been followed in similar cases brought in Nebraska tribunals. In the same way the half true Shakespearean sucking dove theory is susceptible of revision or reversal.—Chicago Record.

Orange Dessert.

A pretty manner of serving oranges for a dessert is thus: Peel the oranges down to the stem end; leave a tiny piece of skin there. Remove the white part, which has a bitter taste, from half the peels and with sharp scissors cut into shreds. For half a dozen oranges take 1½ teacupfuls of water and pour it over the shredded rind. Add 1½ cupfuls of granulated sugar and boil until it is a jellied sirup. Separate the oranges into small sections, leaving them fastened together at the stem end, and starting from the lower part of the orange to separate the pieces. Arrange them upon a flat dish; then, by spoonfuls, slowly pour the liquid jelly over the fruit. Let them become perfectly cold before serving.—Boston Globe.

Uses for Old Tablecloths.

Old and worn tablecloths may be cut into large napkins which will serve several useful purposes besides the rather extravagant one of glass towels. They may be used for tray or stand covers in a sick room, for cloths in which to wrap hot bread or cake or for some other of the numerous offices to which the prudent housewife is reluctant to relegate her fine table napery.—N. Y. Post.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

THE CLASS OF '97.

Commencement Exercises, at the Congregational Church. The Graduates.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Congregational church last Friday evening, to witness the graduating exercises of the class of '97, and showed by their presence, the interest they felt in our schools, and particularly the class of '97. The church was handsomely decorated with potted plants, and cut flowers were there in profusion. The class motto in white was hung to the front of the platform: Forward Ever Forward.

The exercises were very good, and reflected credit upon each one taking part in them. The class was assisted in the presentation of its program by several musical selections, the Mandolin club opening and closing the exercises. The music furnished by this quartette is always enjoyed by everybody, and their playing Friday evening was exceptionally good.

The solo by Miss Ethel LaSelle, and the piano solo by Miss Jessie Langdon, were both of a high order and were well received. While the music was all good, we think the Lullaby by the trio of little girls, composed of Dottie Barnes, Princie Woodruff and Alice Schleisman, was the most enjoyed of any. They were accompanied by Miss Ethel LaSelle, at the piano, and their childish voices made music which all must appreciate.

Ralph Brown addressed the class on behalf of the Juniors. His address was brief, but spicy. He regretted that the young men were conspicuous by their absence, which has been the case for two years past, but thought they would come to the front with flying colors by another commencement.

Geo. Reed followed with a few words of welcome, on behalf of the alumni. Miss Virginia Vaughn, as President of the class of '97, responded, and President Barnes presented the diplomas.

The essays of the six young ladies who were about to close their High School days, was the part of the program in which the large crowd present was particularly interested. The essays were each and every one of them excellent, and the delivery of each was good, clear and distinct. They showed good judgment in the selection of subjects, and their essays were not of a length to become tiresome. Through the kindness of the young ladies we are enabled to publish them in full.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS ON POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

FANNY DUNWOODIE.

A great deal depends upon the physical features of a country. One of these features which exerts a powerful influence is the coast line. Two countries which may serve as examples of the difference in political conditions, arising from the difference in coast line, are Europe and Africa. In the former there is a great extent of coast line and in the latter comparatively little. As a consequence, the people of Europe are engaged in commerce and have a high educational standard, while those of Africa have little communication with the other countries and the inhabitants are mostly uncivilized.

Another reason why Africa is so uncivilized is that there are so few rivers there and they are not navigable for a very long distance from the sea. In the Congo, Niger and Nile rivers are so many falls and rapids that it is almost impossible to go very far up the rivers. Contrasted with Africa in regard to rivers is the United States. Here rivers are navigable for a very long distance, and there are so many of them that there are not many places in the United States that cannot be reached by some river. Consequently, all of the United States is settled and the inhabitants are educated, while large tracts of land in Africa have never been explored and the people are uneducated.

In Greece, one of the most favored of European countries, there is no place which is over forty miles from the sea. The result is that the ancient inhabitants were sea-faring while their poets sang of the sea. The mountains separate the country into many small districts, each of which controlled its own affairs and led to the establishment of many forms of government. History calls our attention to the two cities, Athens and Sparta, rivals, not only in power but in government. Athens was a democracy while Sparta was an oligarchy.

A case similar to this is seen in Europe, taken as a whole. The mountains divide the country into many small provinces, favorable to the existence of many independent powers. This feature has played an important part in European history. It was owing to the Pyrenees mountains that Europe was not settled by the Mohammedans. They crossed the Pyrenees but once but did not remain very long, for the Europeans gave them such a blow that they went back over the mountains and never crossed them again. The fact that they spread their customs and religion in Spain is the cause of the difference in civilization between Spain and the other countries of Europe.

The soil of a country also exerts a certain influence. As the soil determines the products, so the products determine the commercial and intellectual ability of the people. In a country where the products consist of simple articles, the people's thoughts do not rise above their work, and, especially is this true where there are not many classes of laborers and not much chance of promotion from one class to a higher, while in a country where there are a variety of industries the people's thoughts are varied and their minds are developed in many channels. In a mining community there are not many classes of laborers, the superintendents, who understand ore, and the miners, who understand digging ore. The result is that their thoughts are not elevated and they do not care for an education. We find in Switzerland an example of a country in which there are many industries. The people's thoughts are not confined to one subject, but are varied and they are intelligent, education being compulsory.

The soil of the Sahara Desert contains all the solid ingredients necessary for fruitful land, but it is barren because there is no water of which use can be made in rendering the land productive. The Desert not only is non-productive itself but renders other land non-productive by giving rise to those winds which scorch Southern Europe.

During the fifteenth century when so many discoveries were made, Vasco da Gama discovered a water route to India, and hereby an important change in political conditions occurred. Before this time the Roman cities, Venice, Genoa and Florence, carried on all the commerce with the East and reaped a rich harvest from it. The old route was partly land and partly water and beset by many dangers from mountains, deserts and thieves. The new route was entirely by water, was less dangerous and was not so expensive. This discovery of a water route to India completely changed the face of Europe. The cities of Spain and Portugal sprang into prominence while those of Italy sank into decay.

In a country in which the climate is very warm and there is a moderate supply of rain, food-plants grow without any exertion on the part of the people. Consequently, the inhabitants are indolent and would rather be uneducated than to exert themselves enough to be educated. An example may be found in South America, where the inhabitants do not have to work and are uneducated. Opposed to such a country is one in which the climate is moderate and food-plants will not grow uncultivated; the inhabitants must work for themselves or starve; they have ample opportunity for the cultivation of their minds. United States will serve as an example of the country just described. We work for the necessities and luxuries of life; still our work does not take all of our time; we have leisure in which to cultivate our minds.

A great many countries owe their position in history to rivers. One of these countries which never could have gained its important historical place, had there not been a river flowing through it, is Egypt. The land of Egypt is fertilized by the annual flood of the Nile river, caused by the melting of the snow on the highlands where the tributaries have their sources. From the dawn of history to the present time the people depended upon the annual overflow of the Nile for their food.

The English Channel has played an important part in European history. In 1264 when Simon de Montford was striving to get representation for the people, a fleet was ready to come from France and help the king's cause, but a storm came up and Henry was obliged to give in to De Montford. It was a storm that kept Napoleon from crossing the Channel and making a war on England. A recent French writer says: "A few leagues of sea saved England from being forced to engage in a war, which, if it had not entirely trodden civilization under foot, would certainly have crippled it for a whole generation."

CHILDREN.

VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.

A regret frequently uttered by people is that they do not know enough of how the other half lives or has lived; that it is very difficult to comprehend the custom, manners and religions of the different parts of America. But when they try to look back to ancient times or even picture the foreign countries, the imagination is not capable of reproducing them.

It is strange, in so much that the children are such important factors in the future prosperity of a country that in our mental pictures of olden times they are always in the back ground, surrounded by a mist that makes them appear wierd and fantastic. The little people do not seem to have lived a free and happy life, but one of oppression and restraint. As infants, if they did not meet the requirements of their exacting parents, they were destroyed in some cruel way, either given to wild beasts or carried to some isolated spot and there left to die of starvation and cold, and they were also required as sacrifices to the Gods. When we recall the human, before us immediately appears a picture of a scene laid in India on the banks of the Ganges. Crowds of people are gathered, and at a glance we comprehend its significance. We shudder and turn away, horrified to think of the defenseless babes whose lives are about to be ended in conformity to a cruel superstition.

A girl was an affliction. If life was granted, her only mission was to remain at home, dutifully and submissively making herself worthy of the man who some day might choose her for his wife. A boy was never allowed a mother's love or influence for that would make him weak and effeminate. As soon as he reached the age of four or five he was taken from home and placed under the most rigid military training, and henceforth lived only for the state. This was especially true of the Spartans who knew not the meaning or pleasures of home but sacrificed life with all its joys to enrich the state but never the home.

In Rome this feeling became less and less prevalent, for the people were becoming more and more democrat. While the Greek children were not allowed to speak in the presence of men, the Roman children not only had such a freedom but many more, and devoted one season of the year, corresponding to our Christmas, in giving and receiving presents among the relatives and friends. It was here our modern Christmas merry-making undoubtedly had its origin.

After the Romans came the great Romantic and Teutonic races, bringing with them still broader and more enobling views, and toward giving the mother her real position in the home, so in spite of the fact of the little barbarian's life in a great wild forest with no sign of civilization about him, he had what no child before him had had—a mother whom he might freely love and who in turn might love him.

The most interesting, or at least the most prominent child type in the history of the new races, was found in the French children. They were typical of all that is emotional, sensational and imaginative. The children's crusade is the most startling example of this part of their nature. The crusade was like a terrific storm, uncontrollable and sweeping every obstacle from its path. The epidemical fanaticism that had so long agitated Europe effected the children to such an extent that Stephen, a peasant lad twelve years of age, boldly and unhesitatingly declared himself divinely appointed and commanded to lead the children to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. The children were wild with excitement and vast numbers gathered at the place appointed for rendezvous to sail to the Holy Land, but in reality to sail into oblivion. Joan of Arc, though an extreme type, represents the character of the early French children.

The blending of the Anglo and Saxons formed the English race, which was vastly different from the French and which was the foundation of the greatest of all the races—the American. Among the English the idea of the beginning of the training of the child at an early age had now become appreciated. Here we find the beginning of the public school system which has developed so rapidly in modern times, and which shows that the people were beginning to realize that since the future of the state depended on the growing generation it would be wise for the state to direct that growth. In America from the beginning the welfare of the children has been considered of the utmost importance, for it was fully realized that they would go on with the work of the nation, and upon them will depend the making or unmaking of America. Everything has been sacrificed to the American child. Children are undoubtedly equally important in all countries, but that importance asserts itself in a more noisy demonstrative manner in America than elsewhere. The American children have a precocious sense, a vivacity of mind, great determination and capacity for self government which other children do not have. There is a refreshing independence about them; each one seems to be preparing for individual struggles. Every child in America is born equally free and independent; each one has the possibility of rising to the heights of fame and honor. Every American mother of whatever degree may cherish hopes that the child over which she now watches, and for which she is responsible, may some day be at the head of the nation. Abraham Lincoln by his own efforts rose from obscurity to the highest honors the American people can confer upon one.

How different then in these modern times is the condition of the children, how different the attitude of the parents toward the child and how different its reception in the home. Whether it be a boy or a girl it at once establishes a despotism. Everyone seeks to please and appease the little tyrant by gifts of every conceivable description. The play things range from a rattle to the most costly and complicated works of science and art. While the contrast between the children of today and those of yesterday is one of the most striking, it is not intended to represent that the parents were entirely without love for their children, for Aristotle speaks of amusing the baby with the rattle, and we have references to dolls of burnt clay, colored to look beautiful and precious in the sight of the little mothers. Plutarch mentioned the hobby horse and speaks of one of his contemporaries riding about on a long cane for the amusement of his children. But the pastimes of long ago were intended only to amuse, not instruct, while those of today are intended to amuse and instruct at the same time. The modern kindergarten is the best example of the combination of amusement and instruction, where many of the complicated duties of life are reproduced in miniature. Teach the little tots to see and observe, as well as train them in the little courtesies of life. But we must not forget the other children who lived in the morning of history, remembering only as some one says "to our children is given a higher destiny, for they may glean wisdom from a past grown old, to them is granted all the joys of enlightened amusements and the advancements of earliest culture.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

ELAINE E. F. MARTIN.

There are a great many people who maintain that the men who hold a great amount of wealth do not distribute so freely as they should, but that they try to keep it from circulation as much as possible. It is noticeable, however, that these people are more numerous among killers, and that they express their opinions too freely without careful consideration.

In a brief way let us consider what a few men have done for the advancement of civilization and for the benefit of the public, by carefully selecting certain methods of using their wealth. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington is for the advancement of learning under the patronage of the United States. Its founder was James Smithson, one of the greatest scientists of his time, who bequeathed his whole property to the United States to found at Washington an institution which should bear his name. The wealth which he donated amounted to nearly a million dollars. This institution is for the study of literature and science, and is used for the National Museum where artists and sculptors deposit their choice productions. The Leland Stanford Junior University was founded a short time since by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford and dedicated to the memory of their only son. This university is situated at Palo Alto, Cal. The educational policy is determined by a president and a board of committees who are the presiding officers, and who provide the best for the university, including the grades of the highest degree. Among these are museums and art galleries for the study of art, laboratories for science and conservatories for the study of agriculture. Vassar College, which is an institution at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was founded by Matthew Vassar, whose donations from time to time amounted to over a million dollars. It is the first amply endowed and adequately organized college for women. All the modern improvements are to be found, and some very noted women have been graduates of this college.

John Hopkins, a most carefully educated man, was a wholesale grocer who retired early in life. The John Hopkins University, near Baltimore, was founded by him for the benefit of the public, but the poor yet deserving youth of Maryland and Virginia were to receive free scholarships. Not feeling fully satisfied with this donation he founded a school for the poor colored children. The aggregate amount of his gift was $8,000,000.

William Corcoran amassed great wealth, but was famous for his many gifts. He presented the Oakhill Seminary to Georgetown for the benefit of educating the immediate population. He also founded the art gallery in Washington which bears his name. In this gallery are to be found productions of former artists whose brushes have long since been laid aside.

Harvard University is the oldest, largest and best known institution of learning in the United States. In 1655 the general court contributed about two thousand dollars toward founding this college. This, however, amounted to nothing until the death of John Harvard. He was a very wealthy man, and being interested in the little college, willed half of his property, two thousand dollars in cash and his library to it.

Yale University, formerly Yale College, is an institution of learning and was established in the early part of the eighteenth century. The college did not progress and was of little account until the donations of Elihu Yale gave the college a start. He was a very rich London merchant, and being intensely interested in the welfare of the college, he gave an exceedingly large part of his wealth, and sent from time to time magnificent volumes which added to the delight of the college. The university was named after him and became very noted after Mr. Yale's welcome contributions. There are four departments—philosophy and arts, theology, law and medicine. Music also is progressing in the university. The library, which is open to students of all departments, contains over a hundred and seventy-five thousand volumes, and a very large number of useful pamphlets. Literature is one of the pleasant features of the course, there being an additional library for the express purpose of this study.

Should time permit more might be said of such universities as Chicago, Princeton, Georgia, Richmond and others in the southern states, and of such colleges as Wellesly, Almes and a number of others, all of which have been given by men who, by careful considerations and donations of wealth have benefitted the public and induced an advancement of civilization.

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

. . . . RHINELANDER, WIS

ENDS IN MURDER.

Terrible Result of a Political Feud at Bunker Hill, Ill.

Mayor John R. Richards Shot Down in the Street by Editor Hedley—The Murderer Surrenders Immediately.

Bunker Hill, Ill., June 14.—John R. Richards, millionaire and mayor of this city, was shot and fatally wounded at noon Saturday by Capt. F. Y. Hedley, editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette. He died six hours later. The shooting was the result of a political feud. Macoupin county is excited from one end to the other by the tragedy. Only the popularity of Capt. Hedley prevented a lynching. Feeling is running high, and the prominence of both men has aroused intense partisan feeling. Editor Hedley is in jail at Carlinville, about 40 miles south of here. He surrendered himself immediately after the shooting and was at once taken to that city to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted and to prevent mob violence.

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PALACE DRUG STORE,
A. H. MARKS.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 2:50 a. m
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:28 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 p. m
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:28 p. m

H. C. BRAEGER, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited	1:50 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	7:25 p. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	A 11:00 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	3:05 p. m.	Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited	2:10 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	6:35 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	D 9:30 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	3:25 p. m.	Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Wausau Stevens Point, Adison, Chicago and beyond, and all points on C. M. & St. P. and Wisconsin Central Rys. Freight trains do not carry passengers.

C. M. CHAMBERS Agt.

BRITISH CAPITAL AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

E. BLANCHE BARTON.

While industrial pursuits have been advancing on this continent, we have been re-employing and absorbing money acquired by occupying our ever widening areas and developing our enormous natural resources.

The smaller but richer countries of Europe have been overwhelmed by production and by trading with other nations besides themselves. A country which is not able to absorb all the products of her own industries sends her surplus to other countries and takes in exchange such as she can consume. The balance due comes back in money. Great Britain today levies tribute on almost every nation. If the tribute is not in the shape of profits on goods exported, it comes from direct loans in shape of interests or dividends. We find the eastern countries, as Turkey and Egypt, in the last stages of decay, dependent on Great Britain. The Central and South American Republics, dependencies like India, China and Australia, are national borrowers in London, and interest on these loans is paid with the regularity of clock work. In Canada, for example, the amount owed to England for railroad, municipal and mortgage indebtedness of that colony, is six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The tribute which England levies on her colony for the use of this money amounts to twenty-five million dollars a year, paid by hardly five million people. This, although Canada is an agricultural country, amounts to almost double the export of bread stuffs. This illustrates what takes place all over the world and will afford some idea of the enormous revenue from interest which Great Britain is constantly receiving.

In addition to this stream of profits, dividends and interests toward Great Britain, there is a steady stream of people. Men who have made their money in India, China or Australia are certain to return to spend their fortunes in the only country where they think civilization has reached perfection.

But if England has been taking these results in the shape of cash to a higher degree than any other country she must therefore become the great investor of the world. The question for the British public is, where can money be safely placed and an income assured. Up to a late period England has not been a bad place to invest money, but the limited area of the country and the competition now existing in every line of business, make it difficult to invest money in England with safety and profit.

There is only one country in which safety and profit for English capitalists seems assured, and that country is the United States. The creation of a great debt within itself and to its own people, followed by a surplus unparalleled in the history of nations, are all circumstances that tend to impress upon the British mind the solidity and greatness of this country. A people of the same lineage, same laws, same literature, and with such record easily impresses the liriton with the opportunities which this continent affords for the achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is no wonder then that Great Britain should turn in the direction of the United States, which alone of all nations seem to combine all the elements of safety and profit. The amount of English capital invested in industrial enterprises in the United States has equalled in the last two years about a million a week. Those who indulged in these pursuits found at first that they would hardly yield a satisfactory result. Either this experience of a better understanding of the condition in America has secured the utmost care in basing the operations on three great principles: First, the greatest possible pains are taken to secure a reliable investigation of the properties to be taken away; second, that the control of the organization is placed in the hands of English parties who represent the money put into the business; third, that the utmost precaution is taken to secure the continuance of the services of the seller. The help chosen is that of an independent, impartial and expert chartered accountant from some well known and long established firm.

All English companies, thus solely based upon the American securities, are usually officered by men of prominence and position. But it will be found that the sense of the control which even this cumbrous plan of a joint English and American company imparts has its advantages.

It provides against a reckless and unauthorized departure from conservative business principles, and it insures a constant acquaintance with the business on behalf of those whose money has gone into the investment. There will be, of course, instances of failure from lack of good management, from misfortune, and because, perhaps, of the changed condition of capital and administration, but it will be seen that all reasonable provisions have been made against this possibility.

It is a matter of surprise, both in England and America, that large and prosperous concerns in the United States are in the market, and the impression sometimes is imparted that the disposition to sell implies a weakness in earning power or over valuation. Mr. Gladstone, in his Paris speech, referring to the prediction that at the end of this century the population may be six hundred million, recognized "the prospective and approaching right of America to be the great organ of the powerful English tongue," and alluding to the United States and England added these significant words: "There is no cause upon earth that should now or hereafter divide one from the other." That the interests of mankind at large will be advanced by a close bond of union between the two great Anglo Saxon nations no one can doubt, and nothing will contribute more certainly to this harmony than the mutuality of interests which is certain to be created by the investment of British capital in American industrial enterprises.

THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

IVY M. ROGERS.

The influence of books upon individuals, and consequently upon the nation as a whole, cannot be overestimated. The most prominent and progressive nations of the world have an abundant literature. The United States, England, Germany and other important countries have much more than the minor countries, Turkey, Greece and Arabia.

The golden age of these countries is past. While they were the leading nations they had much literature, but as the nations died out so did the literature. Nations cannot exist without literature nor can literature exist without being that of a progressive nation.

The United States is particularly fortunate in having a great many writers who have gained world wide renown. Irving, Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson and others have a reputation abroad nearly equal to that at home. No other nation at so early an age has been able to produce such a large number of competent writers as the United States.

In studying the lives of our most famous men of two or three generations ago, we find a great many of them had no books except the Bible and the works of Shakespeare, and we wonder how they became so cultured. At that time there were but few books and it took a small fortune to buy them; moreover there were no free public libraries consisting of thousands of volumes daily at their disposal. A few generations ago the children had no such advantages as those of today. Only the higher schools had any libraries, and those comparatively small, and only the largest and most important cities had free libraries. At the present time nearly every city is supplied with abundant opportunities for anyone to obtain good reading material.

One of the great movements that has attracted much attention of late is that of establishing free public libraries in the small towns and starting travelling libraries. Many states have begun this and Wisconsin stands at the head among the Western states. A certain sum of money is appropriated annually to pay the expenses of a committee that is appointed to see that suitable libraries are established in small towns that cannot afford to start one of their own; and that material be gathered for circulating libraries which are under their control. Any small town that will add more books to the library, furnish a book case or help the movement along in any way is allowed the use of these books for a time.

What little advantage is taken of these great opportunities for obtaining standard literature. For a few cents we may obtain copies of the best reading material the world has ever known, but for all this we may find people who pretend to have an education going through the world with scarcely any knowledge of its best literature.

Next to the influence of our immediate friends upon our lives, literature has perhaps a greater influence than any other one thing.

Lowell says: "The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature defy fortune and out live calamity. They are beyond the reach of thief or moth or rust. As they cannot be inherited so they cannot be alienated. But they may be shared, they may be distributed, and it is the object and office of a free public library to perform these beneficent functions. The better part of every man's education is that which he gave himself and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunities and the means."

When we are reading the best literature we are dealing with loftier and more refined thoughts. Our minds are lifted above the petty troubles of everyday life, the worry and hurry of the busy working days are at rest; we forget our sorrows, and our minds are lifted into higher regions. It is not for us to estimate the influence of such writings as these upon the different people.

At times we wish to read something of a different nature, and our desires are easily satisfied by an abundant quantity of light literature. The novel has been an important factor in our literature for many years. The choice of books is a matter which is left entirely to ourselves. Just as good literature will raise the standart of morals and develop a more refined nature, so will those books which are commonly called literature, but in a stricter sense are not, tend to influence us in the opposite direction.

A book never makes the same impression upon two people. Some people may read a book and be influenced by it to do better, while it may produce an opposite effect upon some others. As our characters, thoughts and tastes vary from other persons, so will our reading vary from that of others. It is for this reason that we are sometimes disappointed in a book which our friends tell us is very interesting. No one except ourselves can know the best books for us to read. We alone know what impressions they leave, and by knowing this can make our choice of reading. Some books are read only as amusement or because they are popular, and others for a better purpose.

Wordsworth says, "Books are a real world," and this is undoubtedly true. By reading books and becoming acquainted with their contents, we become more acquainted with the outside world. We see the manners, customs and home life of others; we understand the conditions of the different nations and our relations to them; we are helped by coming in contact with the better thoughts of others, and we may enjoy the beautiful scenery and descriptions of places by reading of them, perhaps better than as though we saw the same places ourselves.

When we read books which are standard literature it is a decided waste of time to read otherwise than in the most careful manner. Bacon says, "Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider." If we read in any other manner only the lighter and less influential matters remain while the truer purpose of the book is lost.

At the present time the outlook for the future of our literature is very brilliant. What kind will be the most influential is not for us to say. We only know that in the future as in the past literature will stand forth as one of the greatest influences to mold the lives and form the characters of men.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF ADVANTAGES.

INEZ VAN TASSEL.

At first thought it might seem as though it were utterly impossible for an advantage to ever prove a disadvantage. However, I think it can be shown that very many advantages may grow into great disadvantages if not used judiciously.

Wealth is admitted by all to be a great advantage, and yet we all know many instances in which it has been the ruin of those possessing it. Especially is this noticeable in young people who are given great luxury and never taught to be self dependent. This is often observed in colleges, particularly among the young men. The wealthy man's son, who by association may possess the ease and polish which gives one apparent self possession, when real misfortune befalls him often is not so able to bear it as the poorer man's son, who has been accustomed to depend upon himself. Wealth wrongly used has been a great disadvantage both to individuals and nations. Too much luxury was the cause of the fall of Greece and of the Roman Empire. The people thought more of the luxuries and pleasures of life than of wise legislation, and so neglected the cares of state.

It is usually considered an advantage to have bad kind parents, and yet this may prove a disadvantage. Too kind parents or too much indulgence in youth is oft'times a means of spoiling a life. Some parents err in this respect. One can scarcely find fault with a mother for giving up too much time to her children. Yet children are not the only objects of a mother's regard, and by her making them so she may in a measure defeat her own wishes. The judicious parent feels that children should sometimes be left to try their own strength and should neither expect nor need assistance. It is the fault, not merely of indulgent but of over anxious parents, to treat their children too much as first objects. When this treatment is pursued in childhood it is generally continued in later life. The young people are the perpetual theme; their success is made public as if it were without precedent. All this has a bad effect upon their future character, for they soon fancy themselves all that their partial friends imagine, and then they must learn a bitter lesson from a harsh and criticising world, or prop themselves up in their own good opinion by an extra portion of conceit. How often have people to lament their own inertness, the natural effect of early indulgence which wastes and deadens the intellectual faculties, and disqualifies them for future effort.

Another advantage which is so apt to prove a disadvantage is too much time, through which the vice idleness is produced. Poor Richard says: "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all things easy," and "He that riseth late must trot all day and shall scarce overtake his business at night;" also, "Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him." The miseries of indolence are great; none so little enjoy life and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do.

"A want of occupation is not rest—
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

Nothing is promised in the scriptures to the indolent. "The way of the slothful is as a hedge of thorns; but the way of the righteous is made plain. The active only have the true relish of life. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle know nothing of it. That the happiness of life depends on the regular pursuit of some laudable purpose or lawful calling, which engages and enlivens all our powers, let those bear witness who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire as they suppose to enjoy themselves.

It is hard to conceive of too much knowledge, and yet with some dispositions even that is a disadvantage, as it may tend to promote self conceit. We, at the period we are acquiring knowledge, are very liable to be egotistical, and thus by our own folly defeat the great purpose of instruction, which is not to make us vain but wise. We are apt to forget that knowledge is not for show but for use, and that the desire to exhibit what we know is invariably a proof that our acquirements are superficial. Knowledge should be appreciated for its own sake, not merely as a distinction. It is not for the purpose of elevating us above our station or to excuse us from our more trifling duties. It is to correct vanity and repress pretensions. It is to teach us to know our places and uses; to make us content with the one and willing to fulfill the other.

Ambition has been defined as an earnest desire of power, honor, preferment and pride. Some call all the laudable desires of the human heart ambition. The power acquired by false ambition is held by a slender cord. Its hero often receives the applause of the multitude one day and its curses the next, and the honor that is awarded to this power is of doubtful grandeur. "The summit of vain ambition is often the depth of misery." A shrewd writer has well observed that ambition makes the same mistake concerning power that avarice makes relative to wealth. The ambitious man begins by accumulating it as one of the necessities of happiness, and ends his career midst the exertions to obtain more. So ended the onward and upward career of Napoleon. Too much ambition is to be shunned. The ambitious man is seldom a well principled one; he will try to use other men as tools to attain his own ends. The road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, too dark for science and too hilly for happiness.

Fame acquired by this wild ambition is seldom brought to bear any good. There is no vice nor folly that requires so much nicety and skill to manage as fame, nor any which by ill management makes so contemptable a figure. Byron says:

Though fame is smoke,
It fumes are frankincense to human thought.

A famous person is apt to be at a great disadvantage. His private life is publicly discussed, his conversations quoted, his letters published. Gen. Grant once remarked to a friend that he had heard quoted so often "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," that he almost wished he had never said it. A good example of too much fame was the career of Artemus Ward, the great American humorist. After his evening's entertainment he attended receptions and banquets given in his honor, and was lionized and feted until early morning. Too much of this kind of dissipation shortened his career. Another instance is that of George Du Maurier, the French novelist.

In connection with ambition and fame might be mentioned too much power, which has been in most instances the first cause of outbreaks, rebellions, revolutions and wars. All the lives which were lost, the great buildings which were destroyed, and the cruel massacres which took place in the great French Revolution might have been avoided had the Bourbon Monarchy and the Nobility had less power or had made better use of it. The Civil war of England is another instance of what the great power and misuse of it by Chas. I brought to England. Also the religious wars of the Protestant Reformation were caused by the great power of the Pope. The power of Mohammed and his successors came near being the ruin of Europe, and the conquests of Persia, Spain, Egypt, Syria and Northern Africa might have been avoided and civilization not have been hindered, had Mohammed never obtained his wonderful power.

Much more might be written on this subject showing how unfortunate it is often to be in possession of so-called advantages, but enough has been said to show the truth of the assertion made in my title. May we all use our advantages wisely and live as Lucretious says.

"So, that between our birth and grave we gain
Some quiet pleasure, and a rest from pain."

For Sale.

Eighty acres of land, fifteen acres cleared, one half mile west of the city is for sale cheap. Inquire of
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Less than Half Rates to San Francisco.

Via the North-Western Line, for one way tickets to be sold June 29 to July 5, inclusive, on account of the C. E. Convention. Similar rates will be made eastbound. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 3t-j17

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between H. Samways and Gus. Smith, under the firm name of Samways & Smith, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Gus. Smith assumes all the indebtedness of the late firm, and all accounts and demands due said firm are to be paid to, and collected by, said Gus. Smith.

Dated this 8th day of June, A. D. 1897.
H. SAMWAYS,
j24 GUS. SMITH.

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in the history of the world as they are today at

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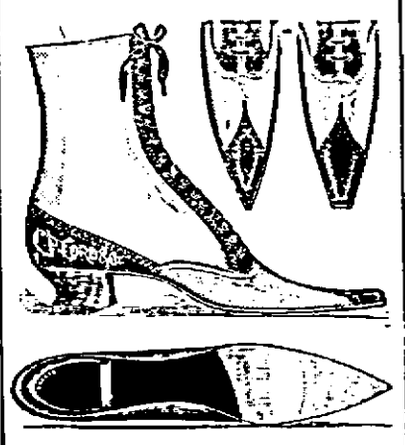

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Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

THE STORY TELLER

A REAL HERO.

BY A. W. WHITEFORD.

"WELL, Mike, we will have to divide the gang for awhile this morning, because there is two jobs that have to be done right away. They broke the frog at the north switch last night, and we will have to put in a new one; and then there is a bad rail reported just at the end of the trestle, down in the hollow. We will load up while we are all here together, and I will take two of the men to put in the frog, and that leaves three for you. I guess I'll send Teddy along with you, too. He can't do very much when it comes to a lift, but you can put him on the ratchet, drilling the holes, or something. You'll need all the help that you can get, for that's a job that must be done in a hurry."

The speaker was William Hogan, familiarly known as "Old Bill," foreman of the section gang that kept in repair five miles of the track of the Burlington on each side of Rock Bridge, Ill., and he was giving his orders for the day's work.

The Mike spoken to was Mike Lynch, the workman who had been longest in the employ of the company, as a member of the gang, and whose right it was to take charge of the second division whenever the work was such that the gang had to be divided.

They were standing with the rest of the gang in front of the little red shanty or section house in which were kept their hand car, "dumpies," rails, splices, spikes, and, in fact, everything that goes together to make up a section gang outfit.

But we must not forget Teddy, with whom our story has the most to do. He was the son of Hogan, the foreman, a well-built, active, freckle-faced lad, about 15 years of age, and he was employed in the capacity of a water boy during the summer months when he did not have to go to school.

He had to carry water for the men to drink from the neighboring farmhouses when they were working along the track in the country; and, when not either going or coming with a bucket, he was kept busy carrying tools from one to the other, running after spikes and doing a countless number of little things that were constantly turning up and were always left for "the kid" to look after.

Besides all this his keen ear was always the first to detect the rumble of an approaching train, until the men had come to depend upon him to give them warning when they were out between stations on their hand car.

He was a general favorite, too, with them all, because he was always good-natured and willing to work, and on this particular morning after his father had finished giving his orders Mike turned to him with the remark:

"All right, Teddy; you come along with us. You see, your father knows how to pick good company for you. We'll make a roadmaster out of you yet, if you just stay with us, and then we'll all expect a job as boss some place."

"You can take the hand car, Mike, and we'll take the 'dumpy,'" said Hogan, when they had gathered together all the things needed and were about ready to start. "And if we get done first we'll come down and help you finish up. If we don't, you can come up to where we are."

And with this the two parties separated, Hogan and his men starting in one direction with the "dumpy," while Mike and the balance clambered up on to the hand car and began "pumping" and were soon moving in the opposite direction.

The trestle spoken of, which was really an uncovered bridge, spanned a gully known as "McCoupin Hollow." It takes its name from the creek that flows through it, and with possibly one or two exceptions is the highest railroad trestle in the state of Illinois, it being fully 90 feet from the rails to low-water mark.

It is 450 feet long, and the lay of the land is such that the track is compelled to curve so at each end that it is almost impossible to see the trestle until you are almost upon it.

Lying, as it does, between two steep hills, it is a hard pull both ways for heavy trains, and in order to get out of the gully without stalling and having to double the engineers generally "let 'em roll" down into the hollow, some of the more reckless ones often rushing across the trestle at the rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour. It can then readily be seen that a bad rail at the end of the trestle might mean a very serious mishap.

It was only about a mile and a half from the town, so it was not long until Mike and his men reached the place, and after throwing off the new rail they had brought, unloading their tools and lifting the hand car to one side of the track, they proceeded to examine the rail.

One glance at it showed that it was in imminent danger of breaking every time a train ran over it, one spot in particular being worn almost in two, so they immediately began to fit the new one to take its place.

Had it been a straight piece of track this would have been a very easy matter, because all rails are made a standard length, and they would simply have to take out the bolts at the end, pull out the spikes from the ties, throw the old rail out, slip in the new one and finish the job by driving in new spikes and pulling up the bolts in the ends.

But it was on a curve, and the rail had to be bent to fit the circle; so, after placing the new rail alongside the old one and measuring to find out how much of a curve they would have to give it, they proceeded to bend it to the desired radius.

This is done with a bending machine, as it is called, which consists of an iron frame that looks something like an immense jaw, in which the rail is placed and held securely, and then by means of a lever a large screw is forced against the rail until it is brought to the required shape.

After much tugging, pulling and twisting, all hands working until the perspiration was running freely from their faces, they succeeded in getting it bent, and in a few moments they were ready to take up the old rail.

Before starting, however, Mike pulled out his watch and a copy of the monthly time card, which is a necessary part of every section foreman's outfit, and after looking it over carefully and then comparing it with his watch he turned to one of the men, remarking as he did so:

"Well, Jim, I guess you can go back and do the flagging. Forty-nine is the first train due, and she won't be along for an hour. We will be all done before then, but you know the rules. When she does come along you can stop her and get on, and have them run down through here on the lookout for us, and then come on into town, for you know the boss said when we were through here we should come up to help him out."

The "Jim" spoken to was a rather sleepy-looking sort of a fellow—a good enough worker if he had some one along with him all the time to tell him just what to do, but who, as events soon proved, lacked the first requisite of a good railroader—quick judgment.

He was not naturally careless, nor was he lazy; he simply always did the very best he knew how, and as he had worked in the gang for a number of years and had "flagged" before Mike thought he was the best man present for the work.

As Mike finished speaking Jim merely said "All right," and, picking up a red and green flag and a handful of torpedoes from the hand car, he started across the trestle and was soon lost to view around the curve.

Before he had disappeared Mike and the other two men began to remove the old rail, while Teddy proceeded to gather together the necessary bars, chisels and spikes that he knew would be needed before they finished the job.

When the men had succeeded in removing the bolts from the ends of the rail, they began to pull the spikes from the ties, being governed as they did so by a rule which section men everywhere must observe at all times—i. e., when removing a rail from the main track, to be replaced immediately, the outside spikes must be left in the ties.

They soon had all the inside spikes removed, and, after working the rail loose from the outside ones with pinch bars, they rolled it over and dumped it off at one side of the track, and turned to pick up the new one to place it in position.

Just at this moment Teddy, who had not been doing much for the past few minutes, except looking on, imagined he heard a familiar far-off noise that sounded like the whistle of an engine, but as none of the men noticed anything, and he did not hear it again, he concluded he had been mistaken, and thought no more about it.

When they tried the new rail in position, they found that a large "bur," as it is called, which is really a ragged end on the rail, would have to be cut off before it would fit properly. A few blows with a sledge-hammer by one of the men on a chisel held by another soon removed the difficulty, and they proceeded to try it again.

Just as they picked it up, and began to move with that slow, careful step that section men invariably use when carrying a heavy rail, a sound suddenly burst upon their ears that first startled and surprised, then frightened and almost paralyzed them.

It was unmistakably the rumble of an approaching train, and their well-trained ears, so long accustomed to the sound, told them all too plainly that it was very near, and that it was running at a high rate of speed.

But before they had time to even pass an opinion or express any doubt, they heard it whistle for the trestle, and in another instant it appeared in sight, coming around the curve on the other side of the gully.

As was afterward brought out at the investigation, it was an extra freight or "turn around," as they are often called, that runs only on orders from the dispatchers at headquarters, and pays no attention to the regular time-card, except for the meeting-points with regular trains.

Jim had not flagged it, because, as he reasoned out by some method known only to himself, it was not 49—which was the regular daily passenger—and as there was still half an hour before it was due, it was not yet time to do any flagging; so he let it go by, the fireman afterward telling how he saw him standing there by the side of the track, with his flags rolled up under his arm.

As they were only a few minutes ahead of their limit—for every freight train must keep ten minutes ahead of a passenger train following it—the engineer wanted to keep ahead as far as possible, and thus finish his run without having to pull in on a side track, and let 49 go by him, and he was coming down the hill at least 50 miles an hour.

Imagine then, if you can fully, the seriousness of the situation.

Here was a very heavy freight train running with the speed of the wind, all unconscious of the fact that there was a 30-foot rail out on the outside of a curve not half a mile distant, and which they would reach in a few seconds at the farthest.

To stop was impossible, for the most powerful air brake ever constructed could not have brought them to a standstill in time to save them; and without warning, engine, cars, men and all would go plunging to the bottom, a crushed, unrecognizable mass, from which, if it did not take fire and burn up, would be taken the mangled bodies of the trainmen.

As these thoughts rushed with lightning-like rapidity through the section men's minds, and they realized that if they remained where they were, they, too, would be crushed beneath the mass, it is little wonder that Mike shouted:

"Drop it, boys, and run for your lives!"

But not so with Teddy; for, swift as the train was coming, his mind was swifter, and when he saw the men were going to drop the rail, he cried out, in as firm a tone as he could command:

"Throw it on the ties, men—throw it on the ties!"

And almost unconsciously they obeyed him, dropping the rail within a few inches of where it belonged when in position.

The construction of a rail is such that it is heaviest on the bottom; and as it fell right side up, it did not turn over, but lay there ready to be placed in position.

As the men ran down the embankment, on the inside of the curve, Teddy picked up a pinch bar and pried one end of the rail into place, then ran quickly to the other end and pried it over. Running now to the middle of the rail, he drove one end of the bar down in between the ties, and then, grasping the other end in both hands, he threw all his weight against the rail, thus holding it in position.

And now his object was made clear. He was taking the one chance in a thousand—the only one that could be taken, in fact, and he was risking his life to do it.

As was noticed when the men took up the old rail, they did not pull the outside spikes, and as a train always crowds over against the outside rail on a curve, he figured that if he could only hold the rail in place until the weight of the train was upon it, the inside flange on the wheels would then keep the rail in position until the train passed over it. The rail was 30 feet long, and he knew that if the train once got on it there would be little possibility of it slipping, because it is only about 14 feet between the trucks on a car, and before one truck would be off at one end, another would be on at the other, thus keeping a continuous pressure on the rail until the train passed over it.

As he stood there holding the bar, with the train thundering along within a few feet of him, a thousand different thoughts seemed to pass through his mind, but never once did he seem to think of the danger he was in.

He thought of the consequences of a wreck, of Jim, who had gone back to flag; but chief among his thoughts was the one that his father was responsible for this piece of track, and he would be held to account for anything that occurred. He must do as he knew his father would have done had he been in his place.

The train by this time had almost reached him. He could see the look of terror on the face of the engineer as he leaned from the cab; for he, too, had seen and realized what was about to happen, and was taking the only chance open to him.

Instead of attempting to stop or to slow down at all, he had simply "hooked her up" a notch and pulled the throttle open to its farthest limit, and was increasing his speed at every revolution of the wheels.

In another instant they were upon him. A rush, a roar, a mighty hissing of escaping steam. He felt the ground rock and tremble beneath his feet, a sudden shock as the bar was torn violently from his grasp and he was hurled with terrific force to the ground.

When he regained consciousness, he was lying on the grass, pillowed by the coats of the men he had last seen running away from him, with Mike bending over him, bathing his face with water from the pail, and there was a faint suspicion of a sob in his voice as he exclaimed, fervently:

"Thank God, my lad, you are not dead!"

But Teddy was far from being dead, and, although bruised and scratched up to quite an extent, he was soon able to sit up and watch the men, as they finished spiking down the rail that had been the cause of all the trouble, and by the time they were through he was on his feet, insisting that he be allowed to help load the tools on the hand car.

But he was not permitted to do anything of the kind, and, after the men had hurriedly loaded the hand car (for 49 was almost due and they wanted to get to town ahead of it), they compelled him to take a seat, not allowing him even to stand and hold on to the handles.

When they were about half-way to town, they met Hogan coming down the track on the run, for the crew on the freight had reported the incident the moment they reached town, and he was anxious to find out what had really happened.

The expression on his face when he saw his son safe and sound can be better imagined than described, and his words of thankfulness as he clasped him in his arms we will leave unsaid.

The occurrence was reported officially to the road master and superintendent of the division, and the result was that Jim was immediately discharged, and special rules and notices were sent to every section foreman on the division to pay more attention in the future to what kind of men they employed, especially when they sent them out to do any flagging.

After a long consultation between Hogan, the road master and the superintendent, it was decided to send Teddy to school at the company's expense, and there is where he is to-day, fitting himself to be a civil engineer.

If he continues the same energetic, faithful boy, and there is not the least doubt that he will, his skill as a surveyor and civil engineer, and his practical knowledge of track work, will form a combination some day that, perhaps to use the words of old Mike, "will make him a road master yet."—Golden Days.

WOMAN AND HOME.

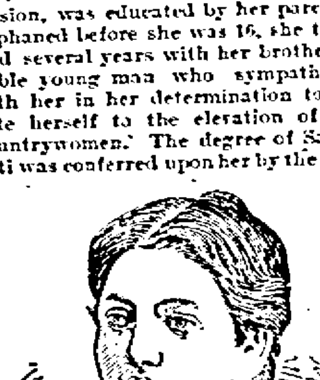
NOTED HINDOO WOMAN.

The Pundita Ramabai, Daughter of a Marathi Priest.

The Woman's Christian Temeperance union of India has just held a most successful convention in Poona. The energetic president, Mrs. Mary R. Phillips, of Calcutta, presided, and delegates from 11 different organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance union were present. Pundita Ramabai, of Poona, addressed the convention on the needs of her countrywomen, and rejoiced the hearts of the white-ribboners by saying at the close of her remarks that, although she had hitherto refrained from throwing herself fully into the Woman's Christian Temperanceunion work for want of time, she was now resolved to take it up. She was made national supreintendent of native work.

It was decided to form a stock company for the publication of the White Ribbon, the official organ of the Woman's Crhristian Temperance Union for Asia, and 171 shares were taken at the convention. A special committee, appointed to consider the establishment of an inebriates' home, recommended that the government be memorialized, asking for legal power to restrain inebriates in a home, provided the inebriate has pledged himself to submit to the restraint. The report of the committee to consider the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children was a feature of the convention, and a department for this work in the Woman's Christian Temeperance union was created. The next convention will meet in Allahabad.

Pundita Ramabai is recognized in her own country as the greatest Hindoo woman that has lived. She is the daughter of a Marathi priest and can trace her Brahmin ancestry a thousand years. Her father, having resolved, in defiance of the laws of custom and conventionality, to educate his wife, retired to a forest home to carry out his ideas without molestation. There, in 1858, Ramabai was born, and there, in entire seclusion, was educated by her parents. Orphaned before she was 16, she traveled several years with her brother, a noble young man who sympathized with her in her determination to devote herself to the elevation of her countrywomen. The degree of Sarasvati was conferred upon her by the University of Calcutta, she being the first woman in the empire to be thus honored.



PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Pundita Ramabai married a Bengalese gentleman, a lawyer, whom she freely chose—this being an instance almost without precedent. He died within two years, leaving her at 24 with an eight-months-old baby. She went to England, was made professor of Sanscrit in Cheltenham college, and in 1886 came to America to see her cousin graduate from the Woman's medical college of Philadelphia and to study our educational methods.

Ramabai lectured in our principal cities and wrote a book, "The High Caste Hindoo Woman," during her stay in this country, raising sufficient money to open a school for child widows in India, which is rapidly increasing in power for good. She is a thorough-going white ribboner, and is lecturer for the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union in India. Miss Willard says of her: "Her gentleness exceeds any other manifestation of that exquisite quality that I have yet seen; this tenderness, all-embracing as to the human race, extends with her to every sentient creature."

Benzine in the Wash.

Family washing can be made much easier if benzine is used in the water in the following way: The wash is soaked the night before washday as usual, a half-cupful of benzine being added to the water before the linen is placed in it. The next morning, just before the wash boiler is placed upon the range, another half-cupful is added to that water. Very little rubbing will then be required to clean the linen thoroughly. Time and soap are saved and the clothes will be brilliantly white and soft. When benzine is used the breaking of the skin on the hands is absolutely avoided. The smell of the benzine disappears altogether in the wash boiler. Care should be taken not to bring the pure benzine near the fire, as it is very inflammable.

Peach Bavarian Cream.

To make peach Bavarian cream take a pint of peach pulp when cut into small pieces, either fresh or canned. Put into a fine sieve and sprinkle one ounce sugar over them; put one-half ounce gelatine into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls cold water, two and one-half ounces powdered sugar and the juice of a lemon. Let it dissolve by gentle heat. Pass the peaches through the sieve; strain the gelatine, etc., add it to peach juice, put it aside to cool. Then add one-half pint cream whipped solid, stir very lightly and pour into a mold on ice. When ready to serve, wipe the outside with a cloth wet with hot water and turn out.—From What to Eat.

When a girl visits another town, she doesn't think her visit has been a success unless she tells how much she has gained in weight.

BRIC-A-BRAC CABINET.

How to Make a Neat Piece of Furniture at Home.

Anyone who is at all handy with tools can make the framework for quite a pretty piece of furnitutre in a very short time with a few strips of wood and some iron or wooden brackets. This would be a good occupation for the boys some Saturday or afternoons after school if there is time after the chores are done. Girls can do this sort of work quite as well as boys if they have proper tools. In the industrial schools nowadays girls are taught the use of tools, etc., and it is useful knowledge.

The framework should be made after the general plan of the cabinet in the accompanying illustration. The upright and cross bars need not be more than seven-eighths of an inch square and the shelves may be made of half-inch stuff. All may be made of pine and stained to imitate any wood desired. Cherry is very pretty in effect. It should be sandpapered very smooth and finished with two or three coats of hard oil finish, well rubbed in, when it will take on a beautiful polish. Either wooden or iron brackets may be used for the shelves to rest on.

CHARMING CABINET.

The panel at the right may be made of canvas or any material desired, embroidered or painted; or, as in the illustration, it may be made of silk or plush and have bands of ribbon stretched diagonally across it. These make a convenient case for cards, photographs or small pictures of any kind.

Altogether it is quite a pretty piece of furniture and is convenient for vases, etc., especially where one has no mantel.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

DAINTINESS COUNTS.

How to Make a Plain Meal Delightful and Acceptable.

A simple and dainty breakfast is one of the most delightful things in the world, and the woman who can serve it in an acceptable manner ought to be considered a better housewife than she who serves rich feasts unattractively. A chop set forth on glittering china on a cloth of shining damask is better than the rarest bird in the market brought on in slovenly style. Toast and tea may make a feast with white linen and glistening silver when all the delicacies of the season would be a poor meal if carelessly served. Always have the tablecloth spotless and fresh, even if you have to convert every day into wash day to compass it. Always have a silence cloth, though there is no dessert for a week in order that it may be paid for. Always have a bit of green in the center of the table. Let the silver, even if it is plated, be shining, and the glass, though it be pressed and not cut, be glistening.

Have the accessories of a banquet, though the main part of it be lacking. Serve olives, radishes, salted almonds and the like with the plainest of family dinners. You may make the last-named yourself at trifling expense. Heat one teaspoonful of best butter, or one scant teaspoonful of olive oil, smoking hot. Add one-half pound of Jordan almonds, blanched. When the almonds begin to brown, sprinkle over them one scant tablespoonful of salt, and stir and shake until all are a golden brown. Oil gives a richer glaze than butter. To blanch the almonds pour over them boiling water, in which let them stand 15 minutes. Rub the skin off with a coarse cloth.

When the family wearies of the regulation desserts, give it cake with sliced oranges. A delicious dessert cake is white layer. To make it beat to a cream 1½ cupfuls of sugar and three-quarters of a cupful of butter. Add three-quarters of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla and white of four eggs. Bake in layers. Maple sugar frosting gives a delicious flavor to plain cake. To make it boil one-half cupful of white sugar, one cupful of maple sugar and a little cold water. Boil it till it forms fine hairs when dropped from the spoon. Add one-half cupful each of butter and sweet cream; boil ten minutes and stir till cool.—Chicago Chronicle.

To Wash Silk Underwear.

Great care should be taken when washing silk underwear. Soap never should be rubbed directly upon the garment. Strong soap suds made of warm water and white soap will be found best. Squeeze the garment in this water, and then, if the garment is very much soiled, pass it through another warm suds and then rinse in very lukewarm water. Press between the hands to get out the water. Shake well, and pull into shape, and when the garment is nearly dry press it on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron.

Testing Heat of an Oven.

Try it with a piece of white paper; if too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up. If it becomes a light brown, it is just right for pastry; if it becomes a dark yellow it is just right for bread and the heavier kinds of cake; if a light yellow, the oven is ready for sponge cake or the lighter kinds of dessert.

To Polish Brass Kettles.

To polish brass kettles or anything brass that is very much tarnished, first rub it with a solution of oxalic acid and then dry and polish it with rotten stone or very fine emery dust.

WASHING BLANKETS.

Summer is the best time for washing blankets. To do the work satisfactorily fill a tub half full of soft hot water in which half a bar of Ivory soap has been dissolved, and wash gently with the hands. Rosin soap and hard rubbing ruins blankets. When clean rinse well, hang on the line in the sun. As soon as dry, fold evenly and put away securely in a box or closet. Blankets washed thus will remain fresh and soft for years.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

A Father in Luck.

"You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy, I was glad to get dry bread to eat," said Mr. Chaffie at the breakfast table.

"I say, pa, you are having a much better time of it now that you are living with us, ain't you?" asked Johnnie.—Tammany Times.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

That Stern Revolt.—"You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?" "Yes; but don't call us that; the new woman won't stand being ordered."—Chicago Record.

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...IN, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Baggage Agents Dismissed.

The baggage agents of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Stevens Point and other points have been discharged and new men put in their places. It was reported some time ago that railroad detectives had discovered a conspiracy along the line at some points whereby the company had lost thousands of dollars on excess baggage charges.

Kenosha Woman Confesses.

Mrs. Marie Fleva, who is accused of murdering her husband at Kenosha and was arrested, has made a full confession. She says she procured a large amount of poison and placed it in his coffee. The reason she gives for doing it was that she had a great deal of trouble with him and wanted to get him out of the way. She says that nobody else was connected in any way with the murder.

Lived 108 Years.

Mrs. Christine Shulten Kaiser, the oldest person in Wisconsin, died at Hazel Green, aged 108 years. She was born in France the day George Washington was first inaugurated president of the United States. Although past middle age when she left her native country, her residence in the village where she died extended over half a century.

Federation of Labor.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor in session at Appleton selected La Crosse as the next place of meeting and elected the following officers:

Secretary-treasurer, Martin Jesko, Racine; state organizer, F. G. Weber, Milwaukee; members of the executive board, W. G. Raymond, Milwaukee; C. Herman, Milwaukee; C. W. Stewart, Appleton; George Doney, Green Bay.

Rapid Flight of Pigeons.

Thirteen homing pigeons owned by H. J. Baumgaertner, president of the Milwaukee common council, finished a flight of 400 miles in the fastest time for the distance ever made in the west. The time was 9 hours and 20 minutes, or less than a minute for each mile. The birds were liberated at Ironton, Mo.

A Wonderful Engine.

Manager Drake, of the Shaw tannery at Mellen, has invented a wonderful rotary engine, which was put together and tried for the first time. Its weight is only 60 pounds, and on trial it produced 12,000 revolutions per minute, producing five horse power. Mr. Drake has been at work on the machine for 25 years.

Nineteen Graduates.

The graduating exercises of the forty-fifth year of the Wisconsin school for the deaf took place in the assembly-room of the institution at Delavan. The class numbered 19, the largest ever sent out from the school.

The News Condensed.

Mrs. J. P. Cooper was drowned at Lake Ellen, 20 miles from Sheboygan, by the capsizing of a small boat. Mr. Cooper was rescued after becoming nearly exhausted in his struggles to save his wife.

Fred Snyder, aged 25, committed suicide at Whitewater by taking laudanum. He leaves a widow and one child. Despondency, resulting from the drink habit, was the cause.

August Ebert, an engineer in the employ of the Wisconsin Furniture company at North Milwaukee, was instantly killed by being caught in the fly wheel of an engine.

A. Windley and Thomas Morgan, both colored, engaged in a fist fight in Milwaukee and Windley received a blow which felled him to the ground and killed him instantly.

Joseph Curtis, who, as a lad of 14, mounted guard with the soldiers of Fort Dearborn in Chicago in their fights against the Indians, died at his home near New Lisbon, at the age of 79.

The golden jubilee of Beloit college will be celebrated on June 24. A bust of Dr. Aaron Lucius Chapin, who was president of the college for 36 years, will be unveiled, and addresses will be made by many distinguished men.

The Knights of the Maccabees at their annual meeting in Oshkosh elected as commander John Brown, of Stevens Point.

David Law, former mayor of Green Bay, and a resident for almost 40 years, and a war veteran, is dead.

The plant of the Mineral Lake Lumber company at Mineral Lake, comprising a sawmill and planing mill, were burned.

The trouble between the state administration and the old state fair board over the foreclosure proceedings has been settled and a state fair will be held this year at Milwaukee.

James Bassett, one of the pioneers in cranberry growing, died at Cranberry Center, aged 83 years.

August Prodehl, an oiler, was caught in the wheels and was crushed to death in a brick machine in Milwaukee.

A colony of about 50 Manitowoc county farmers are settling on farms at Marinesco, Mich.

Within an hour after securing a divorce at Green Bay Mrs. Schmidt, who is over 50 years old, married Stephen Pesio, 32 years old, of Maple Valley.

Sheriff Brown made a strange find in Marinette. He climbed a ladder in the Presbyterian church belfry and discovered a bicycle and $100 worth of bicycle sundries which had been stolen.

Mrs. Joseph Deuster, wife of the superintendent of the South side postal department in Milwaukee, committed suicide by setting her clothing on fire.

While Louis Cook, unmarried, of McCord, was walking through the woods his rifle was accidentally discharged, killing him instantly. His parents live at Centralia, Ill.

Wellington Colvin, an old and well-known resident of Oshkosh, died of Bright's disease, aged 71 years.

At West Superior Judge Vinje sentenced Mike Nagonup, the Indian who killed his brother John, to four years' imprisonment at Wauoun.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A Steady But Moderate Improvement Apparent in Trade Circles.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, says:

"The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate, yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton helps; growing demand from dealers, whose stocks are gradually gaining consumption depletes, also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence.

"Wheat looks well, and the best trade authority now estimates the yield at 513,000,000 bushels, with many state and railroad returns to support it. The price recovered 11-8 cents after last week's fall of over 4 cents because visible supplies are diminishing.

"Neither cotton or woolen mills can expect other than a waiting business with a change of tariff impending, but the demand for bleached goods is steady, though moderate, for print cloths slightly better at 2 11-16 cents, plus 1 per cent., and for print goods though not active. Brown goods are dull, though quotations are unchanged. Some large woolen mills are preparing to increase output and have bought heavily.

"Production of pig iron has for some months been in excess of the demand in the manufacture of finished products. Failure to form the rod trust caused wire mills to yield 5 cents. The general demand for plates and sheets was better, and for bars much larger east and at Chicago, with some large orders taken at Pittsburgh. Philadelphia reports decided improvement in finished iron, with fewer concessions, and Pittsburgh large structural orders, while apprehension of labor difficulties has induced much buying at the west. The strike at Pittsburgh ended without success.

"Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of Baseball Clubs for the Week Ended June 12.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentages of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations.

National league:	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Baltimore	20	9	.769
Boston	21	12	.700
Cincinnati	15	11	.641
New York	20	16	.556
Philadelphia	21	20	.525
Brooklyn	21	19	.525
Cleveland	19	20	.487
Pittsburgh	19	20	.487
Louisville	17	23	.425
Chicago	16	23	.410
Washington	13	23	.361
St. Louis	6	25	.194
Western league:			
Indianapolis	26	13	.667
St. Paul	21	16	.600
Columbus	27	15	.643
Milwaukee	25	20	.556
Detroit	20	24	.455
Minneapolis	15	23	.395
Grand Rapids	16	28	.364
Kansas City	14	33	.298
Western association:			
St. Joseph	25	10	.714
Cedar Rapids	25	11	.703
Quincy	15	21	.583
Des Moines	20	15	.556
Dubuque	17	20	.459
Rockford	17	21	.447
Burlington	15	23	.423
Peoria	10	26	.278

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Rivera Sentenced to Die—Brave Surgeon Killed—Many Deaths Daily.

Havana, June 14.—The secret court-martial of Gen. Ruis Rivera and Col. Bacallao, the insurgent chiefs captured in Pinar del Rio, was closed at Caluna Friday. The sentences were death in both cases.

Havana, via Key West, June 14.—Capt. Foster R. Winn, M. D., of St. Louis, a volunteer surgeon with the Cuban insurgent hospital corps in the field, is reported to have been killed in an attack by government troops upon an insurgent hospital near Quirican, province of Havana.

Key West, Fla., June 14. — Advices from Havana say that more than 1,000 persons die every day in Cuba as a result of the famine and disease due to Gen. Weyler's enforced reconcentration of pacificos.

France's President in Danger.

Paris, June 14. — An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade restaurant a bomb was exploded, but no one was injured. A man in the crowd named Gallet, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested.

Caused His Death.

Monmouth, Ill., June 12.—James W. Coultrap was killed by being thrown from a loaded coal wagon, the rear wheel passing over his body.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 14.		
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 40	@$5 15
Sheep	3 00	@4 50
Hogs	4 00	@4 27
FLOUR—Minnesota Bakers	3 35	@3 62
Minnesota Patents	4 00	@4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, June	71½	@72½
September	69½	@69¾
CORN—No. 2	29½	@30
September	30½	@31½
OATS—No. 2	22	@22½
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@15
Factory	7½	@10½
CHEESE—State Large	8½	@9
EGGS—Western	10½	@11
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$3 85	@$5 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 60	@4 60
Cows	2 00	@4 15
Butchers' Steers	3 20	@4 20
HOGS—Light	3 25	@3 52½
Rough Packing	3 15	@3 35
SHEEP	3 50	@5 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@14½
Dairy	9	@12
EGGS—Fresh	8	@8½
POTATOES—New (per bbl)	1 75	@2 50
BROOM CORN—Hurl (ton)	$55 00	@$70 00
PORK—Mess	7 80	@7 85
LARD	3 67½	@3 70
FLOUR—Patents	4 20	@4 50
Straights	3 75	@4 00
GRAIN—Wheat, July	68½	@69
Corn, No. 2, July	24½	@25
Oats, No. 2	19½	@19½
Rye, No. 2	32½	@33½
Barley, Good to Fancy	27½	@32
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 72	@
Corn, No. 3	24	@24½
Oats, No. 2 White	21	@22
Rye, No. 1	34½	@35
Barley, No. 2	32	@32½
PORK—Mess	7 75	@7 80
LARD	3 50	@3 55
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	70	@
Corn, No. 2	25	@25½
Oats, No. 2 White	22½	@22½
Rye, No. 2	35	@35½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$4 50	@$5 15
Stockers and Feeders	2 25	@4 25
HOGS	3 10	@3 65
SHEEP	3 25	@4 25
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@$4 85
Texas	3 30	@4 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 20	@4 65
HOGS	3 37½	@3 37½
SHEEP	3 00	@4 10

THE FLATHEAD INDIA

Contented Condition of Th... British Columbia.

The Flathead Indians of Brit... lumbia afford an extensive fie... character study and the writer, h... lived among them a number of y... has had unlimited opportunity fo... ing their peculiarities. Friendly... tact with this people shows them... of an entirely different disposition... their northwestern brothers and... tinct as a tribe. They receive no... from the government, for the re... that they are well able to sustain th... selves by securing employment... numerous occupations open to the...

Independence is stamped upon t... countenances and their talent cons... in carving, canoe building and kind... employments. Fishing and hop-p... ing are the principal industries... which they are employed during... summer, while in winter felling tim... and hunting give ample compensat... for a comfortable living. Canoes he... their means of transportation, ... their skill in manipulating the pad... is often made manifest during town... hibitions, in which this sport is a prom... inent feature. Great numbers of these... ingenious Indians live along the trend... of the Frazier river, which winds its... way through dark canyons, amid tow-... ering mountains, where in proximity... to the waters turbulently falling over... the rocks they live in a state of felicity,... fishing and hunting.

The ritual of the Roman Catholic church attracts many of them and schools of this denomination are scattered about the province. Industrial schools also are opened for their special benefit and many of the youthful Indians avail themselves of this valuable instruction.

Indian brass bands have been organized at different stations, and it is amazing to note their rapid acquisition of skill in the management of the different musical instruments, considering they were comparatively strangers to anything in this line such a short time ago, and now it is quite a common sight to observe these bands playing on occasions of festivities in the cities.

They are great fish eaters and their mild temperament is attributed to the effect of this diet, which is the chief food of every meal, and cooked by means of smoking, which gives it an appearance that detracts much from its delicious taste. At the end of the fishing season those who receive their entire summer's earnings in bulk leave at once for the city, there to transform the money into merchandise, for they are far from being money accumulators and have a decided liking for receiving its worth in actual goods.

The clothes the Flathead Indian wears are of his own selection, for the people imitate the whites in regard to dress, in so far that some wear derby hats, causing an amusing spectacle to the visiting stranger, for the reason that their peculiar, flat-shaped heads compel them to wear these hats with the peaks overlapping the ears.

The women are hard workers and are frequently seen walking through the cities burdened with a "pack" sufficiently heavy for a strong man to carry, but, fastened as it is to their backs, they evince no sign of weariness; while in the winter they are seen walking along with characteristic gait in their bare feet, over ice and snow, showing no apparent discomfort for the exposure. The older women, like the male characters previously described, are not remarkable for their beauty, but sickness is infrequent among them.—Detroit Free Press.

Summer Fancy Work.

The fancy work of the moment of the modish young woman is not with wools or silks or any of the embroidery materials. On her light work basket is piled a tempting array of sheer organdies, bolts of baby ribbon, and pieces of one-half-inch wide lace edgings. The organdies are in various delicate shades with small, indistinct figures, and they are pale blue, pink, cream, green or other tint, which is perfectly matched in the ribbons. From these the busy fingers are fashioning corset covers to be worn under the sheer shirt waists of organdie and lawn, which will be included in this same modish young woman's summer outfit. The little slips are cut in three pieces with seams only under the arms. They are trimmed all around the upper and lower edges and up the front with a narrow beading, finished with an equally narrow lace edge. Through the beading the ribbon runs, and by it they are drawn into a full and pretty fit. They are sleeveless, the armholes edged with the same lace and beading to tie up on the shoulders. The ribbon may be run unbrokenly and tie around the garment to draw it into a bolero effect in front, or it may end at corsage and belt line separately. They are dainty and not unnecessary little confections of summer toilet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Currant Jelly.

Place the currants in a preserving kettle over the fire and cook till the juice flows freely; remove, and when cold press out all the juice; return the liquid to the fire and boil without a cover 20 minutes; then measure the liquid; add to every pint of juice one pound of sugar, boil five minutes, then fill into jars or glasses. In case you make several gallons of jelly at once, a good plan is to try half a cupful of the liquid and boil it with half a cup of sugar a few minutes; set it in a cool place; if the jelly, when cold, is firm you may add the sugar to the boiling juice; if not, boil it a little longer, as a large quantity takes longer to boil than a small quantity.—Brooklyn Eagle

He Was Willing.

She—I have been shut up in boarding school so long that I feel very awkward and timid in company. I do not know what to do with my hands.

He—I'll hold them for you.—Boston Traveler

still remembered how to run to some extent, but the crowd could see that his interest in ball was declining. The voice which in days gone by caused the hair to stand on the heads of visitors, was still. He did not tell the boys "to be up on their tiptoes," or the pitcher that he "couldn't dent a pillow." Vane made no fuss.

Cohen, one of the old stand-bys, formerly one of the best players in this end of the country, was there. ...ssible for a

PERIODICAL SICK HEADACHE.

Of Interest to Women, Because in This Case They Proceeded From an Ailment Peculiar to The Sex.

From the Herald-Democrat, Huron, S. D.

A few years since, J. W. Kelley came to Huron, South Dakota, from Osceola, Iowa, and purchased an interest in the Huron City Mills, an immense structure having a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. Soon after his arrival Mr. Kelley's family removed here and some months later they were joined by their son Elmer and family, he having purchased an interest in the concern, and the firm became known as J. W. Kelley & Sons. Since their arrival they have built up an immense trade for their patent roller flour, and ship many carloads every month to eastern and other markets.

When they came to Huron, Mrs. J. W. Kelley was in very delicate health and the change of climate and conditions seemed to benefit her. But the relief proved only temporary, however, for after a few months residence here she lapsed into the same infirm physical condition that had been her lot for then nearly twenty years. Her ailments were those peculiar to women, and which women alone can best understand. In addition to these troubles Mrs. Kelley was a sufferer from acute sick-headache. This would come upon her at intervals of about two weeks, continuing for two, three or four days, much of the time compelling her to keep to her bed. Because of her affliction she was quite unable to do her house-work, visit her neighbors, or attend church. This worried her greatly for she is a devout Christian and lives according to her profession. As Rev. B. H. Burtt, pastor of the Congregational Church, to which Mrs. Kelley belongs, said of her one evening at the close of service:

"Mrs. Kelley is indeed a true mother in Israel; she is conscientious and earnest, faithful and devoted—a Christian in the truest sense of the term."

In replying to inquiries touching her case, Mrs. Kelley said:

"I am sixty years of age, and was born in New York State, where I lived for fourteen years, then removed with my parents to Michigan, living there about the same number of years, then went to Iowa, remaining there till we came here some four years ago, or more. I have been troubled with weakness peculiar to my sex, for the past twenty-five years. During that time my husband has expended a large amount of money feeing physicians and buying remedies, but I found little relief. Physicians told me the womb was badly disarranged and no permanent relief could be afforded till the change of life had fully taken place. In this they, like myself, were disappointed. To add to my other troubles a headache, painfully sickening would come upon me about every two weeks. I became quite discouraged and for a time ceased doctoring almost entirely; I had lost faith in the science of medicine, both of the old school and new, and cared to expend no more money in that way.

"About a year ago my son read in some newspaper an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I hesitated because I had tried so many patent medicines without securing the much sought and long hoped for relief. But he insisted so strongly that I finally decided to give them a trial. Almost from the first I experienced relief, and after using the first box a change for the better was so apparent that I took courage and continued to use them strictly according to directions, until a short time since. I am much better, as anyone can see, but I have gradually discontinued their use. I take them now, but not regularly. I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have no hesitancy in recommending them to any who may be similarly afflicted as myself. What they have done for me they will do for others."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Informing Him.

"Pardon me, sir, but where do you live?" inquired the sharp-nosed passenger, leaning over the back of the seat in front of him.

"Southern part o' Indiana," laconically replied the goat-whiskered passenger, who was trigged out in a spickety-span new celluloid collar adorned with a lettie-hued flatter bow tie.

"In the southern part of Indiana, eh? What is the lay of the land in your vicinity?"

"Same as it is all over the country, I reckon."

"I do not see how that can be."

"Don't, eh? Wal, you don't suppose that Indiana is clear out o' the United States, do you?"

"No, but—"

"Wal, I reckon 'Hail Columby' is the lay o' the rest o' the land, an' it's the same with Indiana."

Thereupon the inquisitive passenger wiped his interrogatory gimlet and put it away, and the Hoosier humorist withdrew, turtle-fashion, into his celluloid collar. And the train rolled onward.—N. Y. Journal.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Wednesday, June 23, 1897, and monthly thereafter, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a free farm of 160 acres, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow ...d her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life.

The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women.

There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself!

Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it ...larly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symp- ...and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for her-

In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier ...er. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates ...ody, and the "blues" vanish before it as dark- ...flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any ...ble druggist's.

Mrs. Louis Stroxo, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."

Every Teacher or Scholar

in the public schools of the United States, 15 years of age and over, should have a copy of the Northern Pacific's new and beautifully illustrated book, Wonderland '97. It is especially adapted for use in the public schools in the study of geography and history, and as an aid in the study of the Northwest and its varied and vast resources. The book has a large amount of valuable data, but is not by any means a compendium of dry statistics. The beautiful Lake Park Region of Minn.; the Red River Valley of the North, the remarkable wheat land of the country, and Pyramid Park, where hundreds of thousands of cattle are raised, are described. Yellowstone Park and its wonderful canyons and lakes, waterfalls and geysers has a long chapter given to it. A chapter on several of the richest mining districts of the Northwest, telling how they were discovered and developed, will be an interesting one to everybody. Some of these discoveries were made in very fanny ways. Four great snow mountains, old volcanoes, on the North Pacific coast have a chapter devoted to them which gives much of their history. A new mountain range, one almost unknown, in the northwest corner of the United States, is brought to the readers' attention. It is a glorious region, with deep, beautiful lakes, full of new varieties of trout, made famous by a rear admiral of the U. S. navy. Alaska also has a place in its pages. The booklet has a handsome cover and is beautifully and profusely illustrated. Any teacher or scholar can have a copy by sending six cents in postage stamps to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Not to Be Caught.

A gentleman visiting Liverpool was being shown around by a citizen, who said: "Now, let's go and see the 'Widows' Home.'" The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose and winked and said: "No, thanks; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise, and proved it on me. It cost me a matter of £120. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab."—Tit-Bits.

Summer Vacations.

Interesting illustrated booklets pertaining to Massachusetts Seashore, Ocean, Island and Inland Resorts, are issued by the passenger department of the Fall River Line, the famous route between New York and Boston, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, etc., etc., etc. List of the booklets will be mailed upon receipt of one-cent stamp. Address O. H. Taylor, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Fall River Line, New York.

The fortunate people in this world are those who have at least one friend in whose presence they can blow their own horns without discouragement.—Atchison Globe.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomsen, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

When we say that wisdom is better than rubies we generally mean our wisdom and other people's rubies.—N. Y. Weekly.

Some men seem to be glad that they are so poor that no debts can be collected from them.—Washington Democrat.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1897.—The great $50,000 damage suit instituted by a Michigan Cereal Co. against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of $500 and, as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant only just completed is to be duplicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit will be furnished in unlimited quantities.

Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That Bad Boy Again.

"Now," said the bad boy, as he finished pinning his sister's skirts and Mr. Twitter's coattails together, "folks will know how attached to each other a feller and his girl can be."—National Tribune.

Popular with Hunters.

The most popular hunting rifles are made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Their light, modern, high powered small caliber rifles have revolutionized gun making and are fast supplanting all other makes. The Winchester Models '94 and '95 do terrific execution. They will kill at distances where big bore guns would not injure. They are very popular with the most successful hunters on account of their accuracy at short and long distances and their tremendous killing power. Send for a large illustrated catalogue describing them.

A Gentle Hint.

Elderly Maiden—May I ask you what your name is?

"Huber."

"A beautiful name! I wish mine was like it."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

It occasionally happens in a newspaper office that a man puts a reporter on to an item by calling to ask that it be suppressed.—Atchison Globe.

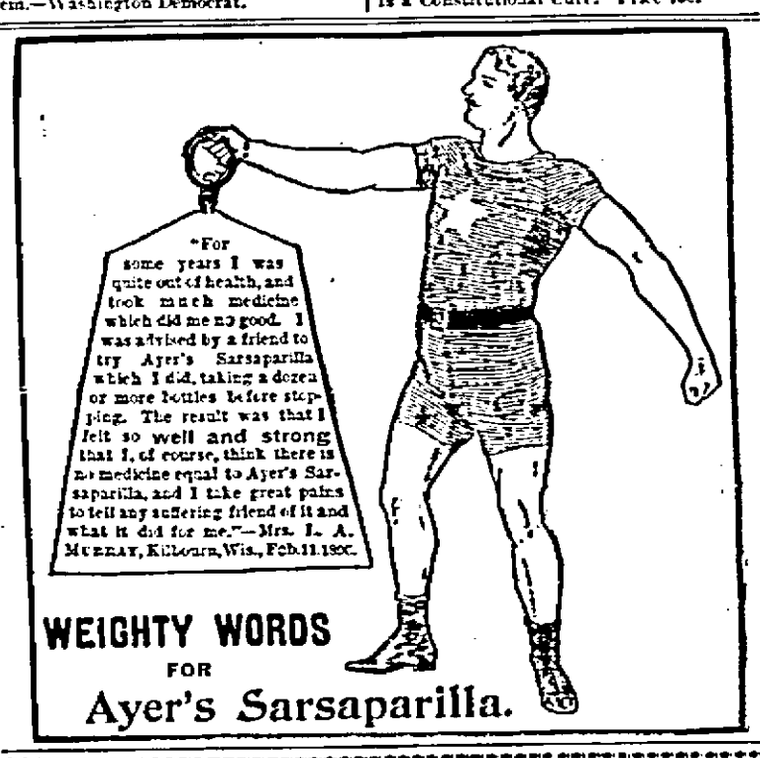
"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

"I want something nice in oil for a dining room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines!"

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.



A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!

We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. 10c. 25c. 50c.

Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c., 25c. or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under

ALL DRUGGISTS 10c., 25c., 50c. **Your Own Druggists' Guarantee.**

We Promised

That your Ten Dollar bill would buy one of those $15 and $18.00 ready to wearsuits for a short time and the opportunity is still yours. There a great many of all styles and sizes left. Maybe there is one there that will please you. Hadn't you better see? $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 suits

$10.00.

Straw Hats.

We know the Straw Hat Season is half gone—Gone in consequence is half the price on every straw hat in the house. We have more than we like to carry over. We have ten tables full, at prices ranging from

15 Cts. TO $1.00.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin.

Buy your shirt waists at Gray's.

Wm. Daniels was a Wausau visitor last week.

Read Gray's dress goods announcement this week.

Chas. Lau spent Tuesday with friends in this city.

Ten doz. corsets from 19 cents to $1.25 to close, at Gray's.

Fred Minor, of Pelican Lake, made Rhinelander a visit this week.

Miss Doherty will spend her vacation at Grand Rapids and Berlin.

Guy Ogden left for Waupaca today, where he will spend a portion of his summer vacation.

Miss Mellie Kimball has returned to Rhinelander, after an absence of several months at St. Paul.

Mrs. J. Wright left Saturday night for Sawnemin, Ill., for a visit of several weeks with her relatives.

John Didier and Oscar Carlson were called to Tomahawk Tuesday to do some work for W. H. Bradley.

D. H. Vaughn and family went to Tomahawk Lake, Wednesday, where they will remain during the summer.

W. L. Waite and wife, of Pelican Lake, attended the Alba Heywood entertainment in this city Tuesday evening.

Irvin Gray, Dr. Daniels, J. Segerstrom and C. W. Chatterton were among those who spent Sunday at Tomahawk Lake.

Miss Blanche Barton returned to her home at Waupaca today. Barton and Ella Edwards accompanied her, and will spend the summer at the home of their grandparents.

The breaking of the piston rod on the steam feed of the band saw in the Brown Brother's mill early Monday morning necessitated a shut down for the day. The rod was badly bent and the cylinder head knocked out. Repairs were promptly made by the Iron Company and the mill started up again Tuesday morning.

E. J. Yapp came down from Choate last week, to spend Sunday with relatives. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Yapp, who has been visiting her parents here for some time. Ted stated that the business of the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co. was in a most flourishing condition. In the matter of shingles he said they were obliged to ship them fresh from the packers in order to supply the demands.

Wash goods from 2 cents a yard up, at Gray's.

Oliver Russell was down from McNaughton Tuesday on business.

Wm. Dunwoodie and wife came down from Star Lake last week to attend the commencement exercises.

Mrs. W. W. Carr went to Antigo Tuesday to spend a few days visiting with Mrs. C. O. Marsh, nee Mae Barnett.

The planing mill of the Williams & Salsich Co., at Star Lake, started up Monday after a three weeks shut down for repairs.

Thomas Curran, in company with Thos. Ryan, of Wausau and a young gentleman from Chicago, are camped at Tomahawk Lake for an outing.

Fourteen men are employed by the Rhinelander Iron Co. The firm has been obliged to work nights to turn out the work which has accumulated of late.

The Jolly Pathfinders Co. closed a three days engagement here Saturday with "Australia", a four act drama. The company was fairly good, but was greeted by small houses.

Dr. E. H. Keith left last week for Havelock, N. B., where he will spend some time with relatives. He was accompanied on the trip by Miss Margaret Richardson, who will spend her vacation with relatives in Canada.

Prof. Gleason entertained a small party of friends at his rooms last Thursday evening at cards. A highly enjoyable time was had. Refreshments of a very palatable order were served by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Johnston.

The little three months old babe of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. McCarey died Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of several days. Affectionate parents, kind friends and the best of medical skill did everything possible to save and prolong the little life, but without avail. The funeral was held from the residence this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, Rev. B. Hugenroth officiating.

In the struggle for supremacy in merchandising merit is bound to win—the ability and intention to offer reliable goods at lowest prices is the true secret of success, and the surest means of attaining it. We have demonstrated that by the growth of this business, which is conducted on the principles outlined. It's the only basis on which we ask for your patronage. Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

up, would be taken the mangled bodies of the trainmen.

As these thoughts rushed with lightning-like rapidity through the section men's minds, and they realized that if they remained where they were, they, too, would be crushed beneath the mass, it is little wonder that Mike shouted:

"Drop it, boys, and run for your lives!"

But not so with Teddy; for, swift as the train was coming, his mind was swifter, and when he saw the men were going to drop the rail, he cried out, in as firm a tone as he could command:

"Throw it on the ties, men—throw it on the ties!"

And almost unconsciously they obeyed him, dropping the rail within a few inches of where it belonged when in position.

The construction of a rail is such that it is heaviest on the bottom; and as it fell right side up, it did not turn over, but lay there ready to be placed in position.

As the men ran down the embankment, on the inside of the curve, Teddy picked up a

...h Starks, of Plainfield, is spending the summer in Rhinelander, with her cousin, Mrs. Sam Cole.

Chas. Miles, shipping clerk for the planing mill at Star Lake, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

W. E. Ashton and Tony Fall spent a portion of last week at Prairie River fishing for trout. Their catch was small.

The Catholic ladies will give a card social in the Forester's Hall, Thursday evening, June 17. Refreshments will be served. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Arthur Taylor and children left Monday for Cheboygan, Mich., for a visit with relatives and friends. She will be absent six weeks.

State Game Warden Ellerson has appointed W. H. Chapman, of Tomahawk Lake, and Jno. W. Shafer, of this city, to act as deputies in this county.

E. L. Dimick has had an attractive sign placed in front of his plumbing establishment, which will serve to catch the eye of almost everyone passing along the east walk on Stevens street.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

It's never too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry for this store to do business. Whatever the weather we have just the merchandise suited to the needs of our customers, and pass it along to them at a moderate profit. Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

O. E. Roberts, district organizer for the Home Forum Benefit Order, was at Arbor Vitae last week where he called a meeting and elected officers for a lodge at that place. The new lodge will be organized Saturday with forty-five charter members.

The Rhinelander Iron Co. has taken the agency in this part of the country for the Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, and carries a complete stock. The Dodge company control all patents on wood split pulleys with the patent bushing system, and have over two millions in use. Pulleys of any diameter and face may be procured at the machine shop of the Rhinelander Iron Co.

A letter from A. D. Smith, formerly in the plumbing business here, states that the sight of his right eye is gone and that of the other despaired of. Dr. Snyder, the Milwaukee oculist, under whose charge Mr. Smith is, attributes his failing sight to a severe head trouble with which he was afflicted last winter. The unfortunate man has the sincere sympathy of his friends in this city, who hope for favorable reports.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1891, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm, the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Attention Odd Fellows!

Your presence is requested at the lodge rooms tonight at 8 o'clock. Important business.

Al. Wismer, V. G.
E. L. Dimick, Sec'y.

Exceptionally Low Rates to Minneapolis.

Via the North-Western Line on account of the convention, B. P. O. Elks, July 6. For dates of sale and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. J21

...er Large Invoice Just ...ceived and Prices Lower Than Ever.

...tterns From 2 Per Roll Upwards.

HINMAN'S.

Great bargains in millinery at Miss Treadwell's this week and next.

O. Jenne, of Woodboro, attended the county board meeting Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. Yawkey, of Hazelhurst, was in attendance at the meeting of the county board Tuesday.

All trimmed hats will be sold at a great sacrifice during the next two weeks at Miss Treadwell's.

Fred Campbell, chairman of the Town of Three Lakes, attended the county board meeting this week.

In order to reduce her stock before moving, Miss Treadwell will sell all millinery goods in her store at a great sacrifice.

M. E. Mousell and John C. Curran were north on a surveying job last week. They operated in the vicinity of Hazelhurst Junction.

Just a little better, just a little cheaper, just a little newer, just the little somethings make the place to buy dress goods. Cash Department Store.

James McGonigal, of the firm of Doyle & McGonigal, hardware merchants and liverymen, at Minocqua, was in this city on business Monday.

Acting Secretary A. M. Rogers will receive sealed bids for the stand privileges at the fair grounds July 3rd. Parties should put in their bids for control of all privileges.

The "Mother Goose Social," given by the M. E. Ladies Aid Society Monday evening, was well patronized. The Society cleared a neat sum after paying expenses.

Consider yourself free to go in and out of our store just to look our goods over. We take no grip on your purse just because you step over our threshold. Cash Department Store.

Frank Briggs, who has been spending a week with his brother, F. D., in Rhinelander, returned to his home at Plainfield Monday. Mr. Briggs says everything is as backward in that country as they are here this season.

Good clothes are like good beef steaks. They stick to the ribs; they're made right; they hang right; they wear right and they're marked right. If your clothes look poor and sickly it's because you don't wear the kind we show. Cash Dep't Store.

The weather this week has been warm enough to satisfy the oldest and youngest inhabitant. Ninety in the shade is quite warm enough, even up here, where the mercury sinks out of sight in the winter, and the ice is close to three feet thick.

Casper Faust received a telegram Sunday announcing the death at Chicago of his niece, Mrs. Fred Schumacher. He attended the funeral which was held there the day following. He was accompained upon his return by Mr. Schumacher who will spend a few days here.

The spring season has been unfavorable for business, and yet we have shown an increase over last year. This has been accomplished by a sacrifice of profits, but we shall continue to sell cheaper than our competitors, trusting to large sales to make up for narrow margins. Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

L. S. Walker, F. J. Luce and J. Parine, all of Plainfield, arrived in Rhinelander Tuesday, and together with Charles Chafey and W. B. LaSalle, of this city, made a fishing party while started out Wednesday. We did not hear how long they intended to be out, but judging from the appearance of things when they started we should say they expected to stay all summer.

For Sale.

Cedar Shingles and Hemlock Plank.
tf Stevens Lumber Co.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding. Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
S. W. Truesdell, Plaintiff.
vs.
Edward J. Berry and Thekla Berry, his wife, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, rendered and entered in the above named court on the 10th day of February, 1896, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 17th day of July, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate and premises, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit:—Lot number seven (7) and the west forty (40) feet of Lot number eight (8) in Block number twenty-four (24) of the Second Addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

W. T. Stevens,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.
Dated June 2, 1897. 61-j3-jul8

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of two hundred and seventy-eight and 100 dollars claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 5th day of June, 1893, by George L. Olson and Ida Augusta Olson, his wife, mortgagors, to S. H. Alban, executor of the estate of E. W. James, deceased, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 5th day of June, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., in volume 3 of Mortgages, on page 232; and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of said default:—

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land and premises therein described as follows, to-wit:—Lots number ten (10) and eleven (11) in Block number six (6) of Coon and Barnes addition to the Village, (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida county, Wisconsin, will be sold at Public auction to the highest bidder, by the Sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 6th day of July, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with solicitors fees and costs of sale.

S. H. Alban, executor of the estate of E. W. James, deceased, mortgagee.
Dated May 17, 1897. 71-m-20jul1

The Central BARBER SHOP
DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.
The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.
Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

THE BANK BARBER SHOP
W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.
New Bank Building, Rhinelander.
Steam Heated Bath Rooms.
All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

Take the SOO LINE Direct Route
—TO—
Canadian Provinces, New England, New York, And All Points East.
Solid Vestibuled Train to Montreal. Only Sleeper to Boston
"THE ATLANTIC LIMITED"
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
—AND THE—
TRUE SCENIC ROUTE, TO
BANFF, GREAT GLACIER, VANCOUV'R, VICTORIA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.
Through Sleeping and Dining Service. Comfortable Tourist Car to Seattle without change
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EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.
For Particulars write
W. R. CALLAWAY,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.
C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

E. ROGERS & CO.
GENERAL
Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.
Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial.
Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.
Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.
The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon,
(Successors to Crane, Fenelon & Co.)
—Dealers in—
General Merchandise
Lumbermen's Supplies a Specialty. Call on us.
Choice Butter and Fresh Eggs received daily